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HISTORY
of
QUADRUPEDS

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Page

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Six cutting teeth, and two canine, in each jaw. XX. BEAR.
Five toes before; five behind.
In walking reſts on the hind feet, as far as the heel.

Urſus. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 36.
Αρκτος. *Oppian Cyneg.* iii. 139.
Urſus. *Geſner quad.* 941. *Agricola, An. Subter.* 486. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 171.
Niedzwiedz *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 225.
Bâr. *Klein. quad.* 82. *Schwenckfelt Theriotroph.* 131. *Ridinger Wild. Thiere.* 31.
Urſus niger, cauda concolore. *Briſſon quad.* 187. 174. BLACK.
Urſus cauda abrupta. *Lin. ſyſt.* 69.
Biorn. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 19.
L'Ours. *De Buffon,* viii. 248. *tab.* xxxi. xxxii. *Schreber,* cxxxix. cxl. LEV. MUS.

B. with a long head: ſmall eyes: ſhort ears, rounded at the top: ſtrong, thick, and clumſy limbs: very ſhort tail: large feet: body covered with very long and ſhaggy hair, various in its color: the largeſt of a ruſty brown; the ſmalleſt of a deep black: ſome from the confines of *Ruſſia* black, mixed with white hairs, called by the *Germans, ſilver bar*; and ſome (but rarely) are found in *Tartary* of a pure white.

Inhabits the north parts of *Europe, Aſia*, and *Arabia* *; the *Alps* of *Switzerland*, and *Dauphinè*; *Japan* †, and *Ceylon* ‡; *N. America* ‖, and *Peru* §. The brown bears are ſometimes carnivorous, and will deſtroy cattle, and eat carrion; but their general food is roots, fruits, and vegetables: will rob the fields of peaſe; and when they are ripe, pluck great quantities up; beat the peaſe

* *Forſkal*, iv. † *Kæmpfer, Hiſt. Japan*, i. 126. ‡ *Knox, Hiſt. Ceylon.* 20.
‖ *Lawſon's Carolina*, 116. *Cateſby's Carolina, App.* xxv. § *Condamine's way.* 82.

out

out of the huſks on ſome hard place, eat them, and carry off the ſtraw: they will alſo, during winter, break into the farmer's yard, and make great havock among his ſtock of oats: are particularly fond of honey.

AMERICAN. The black bears of *America* form a very diſtinct variety. They are much ſmaller; their noſes long and pointed, and of a yellowiſh brown color: hair on the body and limbs blacker, more ſmooth and gloſſy than that of the *European* kind. The ſame is alſo found in *Kamtſchatka*: they are very cowardly; will not attack mankind, unleſs provoked, or in defence of their young: Thoſe of *Kamtſchatka* will bite the natives whom they find aſleep, but will not devour them. In both countries confine themſelves entirely to vegetables, and are remarkably greedy of *Mayz* and *Potatoes*; they will even reject animal food, tho' preſſed by hunger *.

Bears ſtrike with their fore foot like a cat; ſeldom or never uſe their mouths in fighting; but ſeizing the aſſailant with their paws, and preſſing him againſt their breaſt, almoſt inſtantly ſqueeze him to death.

The females, after conception, retire into the moſt ſecret places; leaſt, when they bring forth, the males ſhould devour the young: it is affirmed for fact, that out of the ſeveral hundred bears that are killed in *America*, during winter, (which is their breeding ſeaſon) that ſcarcely a female is found among † them; ſo impenetrable is their retreat during their pregnancy: they bring two, rarely three, young at a time: the cubs are deformed, but

* *Du Pratz, Louiſiana*, ii. 56, 57,

† Out of 500 bears that were killed in one winter, in two counties of *Virginia*, only two females were found, and thoſe not pregnant. *Lawſon*, 117.

not a ſhapeleſs maſs, to be licked into ſhape, as the antients pretended *. The cubs even of the brown bears are of a jetty blackneſs, and often have round their necks a circle of white. The fleſh of a bear in autumn, when they are moſt exceſſively fat, by feeding on acorns, and other maſt, is moſt delicate food; and that of the cubs ſtill finer; but the paws of the old bears are reckoned the moſt exquiſite morſel: the fat white, and very ſweet: the oil excellent for ſtrains, and old pains.

The latter end of autumn, after they have fattened themſelves to the greateſt degree, the bears withdraw to their dens, where they continue for a great number of days in total inactivity, and abſtinence from food, having no other nouriſhment than what they get by ſucking their feet, where the fat lodges in great abundance. In *Lapland* they paſs the long night in dens lined warmly with a vaſt bed of moſs, in which they roll themſelves, ſecure from the cold of the ſevere ſeaſon †. Their retreats are either in cliffs of rocks; in the deepeſt receſſes of the thickeſt woods; or in the hollows of antient trees, which they aſcend and deſcend with ſurprizing agility: as they lay in no winter proviſions, they are in a certain ſpace of time forced from their retreats by hunger, and come out extremely lean: multitudes are killed annually in *America*, for the ſake of their fleſh, or ſkins; which laſt makes a conſiderable article of commerce.

* *Hi ſunt candida informiſque caro, paulo muribus major, ſine oculis, ſine pilo; ungues tantum prominent: hanc lambendo paulatim figurant.* Plinii, lib. viii. *c.* 36.

† *Fl. Lap.* 313. The moſs is a variety of the *Polytrichum Commune*.

White

175. POLAR.

White bear. *Martin's Spitſberg.* 100. *Egede Greenl.* 59. *Ellis voy.* 41. *Crantz Greenl.* i. 73. *Barentz voy.* 18. 45. *La Hontan voy.* i. 235. *Cateſby Carolina, App.* xxvi.

Urſus albus. *Martenſii. Klein quad.* 82.
L'Ours blanc. *Briſſon quad.* 188. *De Buffon,* xv. 128. *Schreber,* cxli. LEV. MUS.

B. with long head and neck: ſhort round ears: end of the noſe black: vaſt teeth: hair long, ſoft, white, tinged in ſome parts with yellow: limbs of great ſize and ſtrength: grows to a vaſt ſize: the ſkins of ſome are thirteen feet long.

PLACE.

This animal is confined to the coldeſt part of the globe: it has been found as far as navigators have penetrated northwards, above *lat.* 80. The frigid climates only ſeem adapted to its nature. It is unknown, except on the ſhores of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. The north of *Norway*, and the country of *Meſen*, in the north of *Ruſſia*, are deſtitute of them: but they are met with again in great abundance in *Nova Zembla*, and from the river *Ob*, along the *Sibirian* coaſt, to the mouths of the *Jeneſei* and *Lena*, but are never ſeen far inland, unleſs they loſe their way in miſts; none are found in *Kamtſchatka*, or its iſlands.

They have been ſeen as far ſouth as *Newfoundland*; but they are not natives of that country, being only brought there accidentally on the iſlands of ice.

MANNERS.

During ſummer the white bears are either reſident on iſlands of ice, or paſſing from one to another: they ſwim admirably, and can continue that exerciſe * ſix or ſeven leagues; and dive with great agility. They bring two young at a time: the affection

* *La Hontan,* i.

between

II



I



I POLAR BEAR N°.175. II WOLVERENE N°. 176

between the parents and them is ſo ſtrong, that they would die rather than deſert one another. Their winter retreats are under the ſnow *, in which they form deep dens, ſupported by pillars of the ſame, or elſe under ſome great eminence beneath the fixed ice of the frozen ſea.

They feed on fiſh, ſeals, and the carcaſes of whales; and on human bodies, which they will greedily diſinter: they ſeem very fond of human blood; and are ſo fearleſs as to attack companies of armed men, and even to board ſmall veſſels. When on land, they live on birds, and their eggs; and, allured by the ſcent of the ſeals fleſh, often break into and plunder the houſes of the *Greenlanders*: their greateſt enemy in the brute creation is the *Morſe* †, with whom they have terrible conflicts, but are generally worſted; the vaſt teeth of the former giving it a ſuperiority.

The fleſh is white, and ſaid to taſte like mutton: the fat is melted for train oil, and that of the feet uſed in medicine; but the liver is very unwholſome, as three of *Barentz*'s ſailors experienced, who fell dangerouſly ill on eating ſome of it boiled.

One of this ſpecies was brought over to *England* a few years ago: it was very furious, almoſt always in motion, roared loud, and ſeemed very uneaſy, except when cooled by having pail-fulls of water poured on it.

Callixenus Rhodius ‡, in his deſcription of the pompous proceſſion of *Ptolemæus Philadelphus* at *Alexandria*, ſpeaks of *one great white Bear*, Αρκτος λευκη μεγαλη μια, among other wild beaſts

* *Egede*, 60. † *Egede, Greenl.* 60. 83. ‡ As quoted by *Athenæus, lib.* v. *p.* 201.

that graced the ſhew: notwithſtanding the local ſituation of this ſpecies at preſent, it is poſſible that *Ptolemy* might procure one; whether men could penetrate, in thoſe early times, as far as the preſent reſidence of theſe *Arctic* animals, I will not venture to affirm, nor to deny; but ſince my friend, the Hon. *Daines Barrington* *, has clearly proved the intenſe cold that in former ages raged in countries now more than temperate, it is moſt probable that in thoſe times they were ſtocked with animals natural to a rigorous climate; which, ſince the alteration, have neceſſarily become extinct in thoſe parts: the *Polar* bear might have been one; but that it was the ſpecies meant by *Callixenus* is clear to me, by the epithet μεγαλη, or *great*, which is very applicable to it; for the white *Tartarian* land bear (which *Ptolemy* might very eaſily procure) differs not in ſize from the black or brown kind, but the bulk of the other is quite characteriſtic.

Land bears, ſometimes ſpotted with white; at other times wholly white; are ſometimes obſerved on the parts of *Ruſſia* bordering on *Sibiria*, in a wandering ſtate, ſuppoſed to have ſtrayed out of the lofty ſnowy mountains, which divide the two countries †.

* *Phil. Tranſ* *vol.* lviii. *p.* 58. † Doctor *Pallas*.

Quickhatch.

Quickhatch. *Cateſby Carolina, App.* xxx.
Carcajou, or Quickhatch. *Dobbs Hudſon's Bay*, 40.
Quickhatch, or Wolverene. *Ellis Hudſon's Bay*, 42. *Clerk's voy.* ii. 3. *Edw.* 103.
Urſus luſcus. U. cauda elongata, corpore ferrugineo, roſtro fuſco, fronte plagaque laterali corporis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 71. 176. WOLVERENE.
Urſus. *Freti Hudſonis.* U. caſtanei coloris, cauda unicolore, roſtro pedibuſque fuſcis. *Briſſon quad.* 188. *Schreber*, cxliv.
Le Glouton. *De Buffon, Supplem.* iii. 244. LEV. MUS.

B. with a black ſharp-pointed viſage: ſhort rounded ears, almoſt hid in the hair: hairs on the head, back, and belly, reddiſh, with black tips, ſo that thoſe parts appear, on firſt ſight, quite black: ſides of a yellowiſh brown, which paſſes in form of a band quite over the hind part of the back, above the tail: on the throat a white ſpot: on the breaſt a white mark, in form of a creſcent: legs very ſtrong, thick and ſhort, of a deep black: five toes on each foot *, not deeply divided: on the fore foot of that I examined were ſome white ſpots: the bottom of the feet covered very thickly with hair: reſts, like the bear, on its foot, as far as the firſt joint of the leg; and walks with its back greatly arched: claws ſtrong and ſharp, white at their ends: tail cloathed with long coarſe hairs; thoſe at the baſe reddiſh, at the end black; ſome of the hairs are ſix inches long: length from noſe

* Mr. *Edwards* obſerved only four toes on the fore feet of the animal he deſcribes. My deſcription is taken from an entire ſkin, in very fine preſervation, communicated to me by the late Mr. *Aſhton Blackburne*, of *Orford, Lancaſhire*, who, with indefatigable induſtry and great judgment, enriched the cabinets of his friends with the rareſt natural productions of that continent: as this work has profited ſo greatly by that gentleman's labors, it would be ungrateful to omit my acknowlegements.

to tail twenty-eight inches: length of the trunk of the tail ſeven inches, but the hairs reach ſix beyond its end: the whole body is covered with very long and thick hair, which varies in color, according to the ſeaſon.

Inhabits *Hudſon's-Bay*, and *Canada*, as far as the ſtraits of *Michilimakinac*.

A moſt voracious animal: ſlow of foot, ſo is obliged to take its prey by ſurprize: in *America* is called the *Beaver-Eater*, for it watches thoſe animals as they come out of their houſes, and ſometimes breaks into their habitations, and devours them.

In a wild ſtate is vaſtly fierce; a terror to both wolf and bear, which will not prey on it when they find it dead *, perhaps on account of its being ſo very fœtid, ſmelling like a pole-cat: makes a ſtrong reſiſtance when attacked; will tear the ſtock from the gun, and pull the traps it is caught in to pieces: burrows †, and has its den under ground. Mr. *Graham*, long reſident in *Hudſon's Bay*, has aſſured me, that it will lurk on a tree, and drop on the deer which paſs beneath, and faſten on them till the animals are quite exhauſted.

Charlevoix, in *Hiſt. Nouv. France*, v. 189, gives the name of this animal *(Carcajou)* to our 160th ſpecies, the *Puma*, or Brown Panther of *N. America*.

* *Clerk California*, ii. 3. † *La Hontan's voy.* i. 62.

Gulo. *Olaii magni gent. Septentr.* 138.
Gulo, vielfraſs. *Geſner quad.* 554. *Klein quad.* 83. *tab.* v.
Roſomak. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 218. *Bell's Travels*, i. 235.
Muller's Ruſs Samlung. iii. 549, 550. *Ritchkoff Topogr. Orenb.* i. 295.
Jerf, Fieldfroſs. *Strom Sondmor.* 152. *Pontop. Norway*, ii. 22. *Scheffer's Lapland*, 134.
Hyæna. *Briſſon quad.* 169. *Yſbrandts Ides Trav. Harris's Coll.* ii. 923.
Muſtela gulo. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore rufo fuſco medio dorſi nigro. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67. *Zimmerman.* 311.
Jarf, Filfreſs. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 14.
Jærven. *Gunner's Act. Nidros*, iii. 143. *tab.* iii.
Le Glutton. *De Buffon*, xiii. 278.

177. GLUTTON.

B. with a round head: thick blunt noſe: ſhort ears, rounded, except at the tip: limbs large: back ſtrait; marked the whole length with a tawny line: tail ſhort and very full of hair: the hair in all other parts black, finely damaſked or watered like a ſilk, and very gloſſy; but ſometimes varies into a browner color. *Klein* attributes to it five toes on each foot: that which Mr. *Zimmerman* deſcribes, had but four, very thickly covered with hair.

SIZE. The length of one which was brought from *Sibiria*, and kept alive at *Dreſden*, was a yard and eight inches: the height from the top of the head was nineteen inches. Mr. *Zimmerman* deſcribes another, rather leſſer than the former, which was ſhot near *Helmſtedt*, in *Wolfenbuttle*. Its length was three feet three: its height before fifteen inches; behind, ſixteen: the tail ſix inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Lapland*, the northern and eaſtern parts of *Sibiria*, and *Kamtſchatka*. *Klein* ſays, that one had been killed in *Saxony*. Thoſe of *Kamtſchatka* differ, and vary to white and yellowiſh, and their ſkins are eſteemed by the natives before the black: they ſay, that the heavenly beings wear no other garments. The wo-

men wear the paws of the white ſort in their hair; and eſteem a ſkin as the moſt valuable preſent which their huſbands or lovers can make.

They are exceſſively voracious; that which was confined at *Dreſden* would eat thirteen pounds of fleſh in a day, and not be ſatisfied. The report of their filling themſelves ſo full, as to be obliged to go between two trees to force out part of the food, ſeems to be fabulous.

Like the Lynx, it lurks on the boughs of trees, and will fall on any animal which paſſes by, faſten on, and deſtroy it. Its game is chiefly deer; and about the *Lena*, horſes. Is capable of being made tame.

It differs from the bear by its lean habit; by not lying inactive in winter; and by its living entirely on animal food. It is alſo more bold, voracious, and cunning.

The *Ruſſians* call it *Roſomak*; the *Kamtſchatkans*, *Timmi*; and the *Koratſki*, *Haeppi*. An animal, called by the *Greenlanders*, *Amanki*, is ſaid to be found in their country, which is ſuppoſed to be the Glutton; but as *Greenland* is deſtitute of wood, I ſuppoſe their *Amanki*, or *Amarok*, to be a fabulous animal *.

* See *Crantz Hiſt. Greenland.*

Raccoon. *Lawſon Carolina*, 121. *Cateſby Carolina*, *App.* xxix.
Mapach, ſeu animal cuncta prætentante manibus *Fernandez*, *Nov. Hiſp.* 1. *Nieremberg.* 175.
Vulpi affinis Americana. *Raii ſyn quad.* 179. *Sloane Jamaica*, ii. 329.
Coati. *Worm Muſ.* 319.
Coati. Urſus cauda annulatim variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 189.
Urſus Lotor. U. cauda annulata, faſcia per oculos tranſverſali nigra. *Lin. ſyſt.* 70.
Le Raton. *De Buffon*, viii. 337. *tab.* xliii. *Schreber*, cxliii.
Raccoon. *Kalm's Travels. Forſter's Tr.* i. 96. 208. *tab.* 11. Lev. Mus.

178. Raccoon.

B. with a ſharp-pointed black noſe: upper jaw the longer: ears ſhort, and rounded: eyes ſurrounded with two broad patches of black: from the forehead to the noſe a duſky line: face, cheeks, and chin, white: upper part of the body covered with hair, aſh-colored at the root, whitiſh in the middle, and tipt with black: tail very buſhy, annulated with black: toes black, and quite divided. Sometimes this animal varies: I have ſeen one entirely of cream color *.

Inhabits the warm and temperate parts of *America*: found alſo in the mountains of *Jamaica*, and in the iſles of *Maria*, between the S. point of *California* and *Cape Corientes*, in the S. Sea †: an animal eaſily made tame; very good-natured and ſportive, but as unlucky as a monkey; almoſt always in motion; very inquiſitive, examining every thing with its paws; makes uſe of them as hands: ſits up to eat: is extremely fond of ſweet things, and ſtrong liquors, and will get exceſſively drunk: has all the cunning of a fox: very deſtructive to poultry; but will eat all ſorts

Place.

* Lev. Mus. † *Dampier's voy.* i. 276.

of

of fruits, green corn, &c.: at low water feeds much on oyſters; will watch their opening, and with its paw ſnatch out the fiſh; ſometimes is caught in the ſhell, and kept there till drowned by the coming in of the tide: fond alſo of crabs: climbs very nimbly up trees: hunted for its ſkin; the fur next to that of the beaver, being excellent for making hats.

Six

Six cutting teeth, two canine, in each jaw. XXI. BADGER.

Five toes before, five behind: very long ſtrait claws on the fore feet.

A tranſverſe orifice between the tail and the anus.

Meles. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 38. *Geſner quad.* 327.
Meles, ſive Taxus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 185.
Meles, Taxus, Taſſus, Blerellus; Jazwiec, Borſuk. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 233.
Coati cauda brevi, Coati griſeus, Taxus, meles, Tax. *Klein quad.* 73.
Dachs. *Kramer Auſtr.* 313.
Meles pilis ex ſordidé albo et nigro variegatis veſtita, capite tæniis alternatim albis et nigris variegato. *Briſſon quad.* 183.
Le Blaireau, ou Taiſon. *De Buffon*, viii. 104. *tab.* vii.
Urſus meles. U. cauda concolore, corpore ſupra cinereo, ſubtus nigro, faſcia longitudinali per oculos aureſque nigra. *Lin ſyſt.* 70.
Meles unguibus anticis longiſſimis. Graf-ſuin. *Faun ſuec.* No. 20. *Br. Zool.* i. 64. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* lii. *Schreber*, cxlii. Lev. Mus.

179. Common.

B. with ſmall eyes: ſhort rounded ears: ſhort thick neck: with noſe, chin, lower ſides of the cheeks, and middle of the forehead, white: ears and eyes incloſed in a pyramidal bed of black: hairs on the body long and rude; their bottoms a yellowiſh white, middle black, ends aſh-colored: throat, breaſt, belly, and legs black: tail covered with long hairs, colored like thoſe on the body: legs very ſhort and thick: claws on the fore feet very long: a fœtid white matter exudes from the orifice beneath the tail: animal of a very clumſy make.

The length is commonly two feet ſix inches from the noſe to the origin of the tail; of the tail ſix inches: the weight from fifteen to thirty-four pounds. The laſt is rare; but I met with, in the winter of 1779, a male of that weight. Size.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*, as far north as *Norway* *, and *Ruſſia*; and the *ſtep* or deſert beyond *Orenburgh*, in the *Ruſſian Aſiatic* dominons; in *Great Tartary*, and in *Sibiria* about the river *Tom*, and even about the *Lena*, but none in the north; inhabits alſo *China*, and is often found in the butchers ſhops in *Pekin*, the *Chineſe* being fond of them †. A ſcarce animal in moſt countries: ſeldom appears in the day; confines itſelf much to its hole: is indolent and ſleepy: generally very fat: feeds by night; eats roots, fruits, graſs, inſects, and frogs: not carnivorous: its fleſh makes good bacon: runs ſlowly; when overtaken comes to bay, and defends itſelf vigorouſly: its bite hard and dangerous: burrows under ground, makes ſeveral apartments, but forms only one entrance from the ſurface: hunted during night, for the ſkin, which ſerves for piſtol furniture; the hair, for making bruſhes to ſoften the ſhades in painting. The diviſion of this ſpecies into two, *viz.* the ſwine and the dog badger, unneceſſary, there being only one.

β. AMERICAN. B. with a white line from the tip of the noſe, paſſing between the ears, to the beginning of the back, bounded on each ſide, as far as the hind part of the head, with black, then by a white one, and immediately between that and the ears is another of black: hair long: back colored like that of the common badger: ſides yellowiſh: belly cinereous: thighs duſky: tail covered with long dirty yellow hairs, tipped with white; the end duſky.

* *Pontop. hiſt. Norway*, ii. 28. † *Bell's travels*, ii. 83.

The legs were wanting in the ſkin I took my deſcription from. M. *de Buffon*'s deſcription, taken from a ſtuffed animal * brought from *Terra di Labrador*, will ſupply that defect: he ſays there were only four toes on the fore feet; but he ſuſpects (as I imagine was the caſe) that the fifth might have been rubbed off in ſtuffing.

Deſcribed from a ſkin from *Hudſon's-Bay*, found in a furrier's ſhop in *London:* it was leſs than that of the *European* badger: the furrier ſaid, he never met with one before from that country. *Kalm* † ſays, he ſaw the *European* badger in the province of *Penſylvania*, where it is called the *Ground Hog* ‡; and this proves to be no other, varying very little from it.

180. INDIAN.

B. with a ſmall head, and pointed noſe: ſcarcely any external ears; only a ſmall prominent rim round the orifice, which was oval: color of the noſe and face, a little beyond the eyes, black: crown, upper part of the neck, the back, and upper part of the tail, white, inclining to grey: legs, thighs, breaſt, belly, ſides, and under part of the tail, black.

Five toes on each foot; the inner ſmall: claws very long and ſtrait.

SIZE. Length from noſe to tail about two feet: tail four inches: hair ſhort and ſmooth.

* He calls it *Le Carcajou*. Suppl. iii. 242. *tab.* xlix.

† *Kalm's travels, Forſter's tranſl.* i. 189.

‡ M. *Briſſon* deſcribes a white Badger, with a yellowiſh white belly, and alſo much inferior in ſize to that of *Europe*, which M. *Reaumur* received from *New York*. Vide *Briſſon quad.* 185.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*: feeds on fleſh: is playful, lively, and good-natured: ſleeps rolled up, with its head between its hind legs; ſleeps little in the day: refuſed all commerce with the *Engliſh* badger which was turned to it, and lived ſome time in the ſame place: climbs very readily over a diviſion in its cage.

In poſſeſſion of Mr. *John Hunter*.

Two canine teeth in each jaw.
Cutting teeth unequal in number in each jaw *.
Five toes on each foot: hind feet formed like a hand, with a diſtinct thumb.
Tail very long, ſlender, and uſually naked.

XXII. OPOSSUM.

Tlaquatzin. *Hernandez Mex.* 330. *Nieremberg*, p. 136. and fig. 136.
Tajibi. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 222. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 182. 185.
Semi-vulpa. *Geſner quad.* 870. *Icon. An.* 90.
Opoſſum. *Ph. Tr. abridg.* ii. 884. *tab.* xiii; iii. 593; and v. 169. 177. *Lawſon Carolina*, 120. *Beverley's Virginia*, 135. *Cateſby Carolina, App.* xxix. *Rochefort Antilles*, i. 283.
Fara, ou Ravall? *Gumilla Orenoque*, iii. 238.
Le manicou. *Feuilleè obſ. Peru.* iii. 206.
Wood-rat. *Du Pratz Louiſiana*, ii. 65.
Didelphis marſupialis. D. mammis octo intra abdomen.? *Lin. ſyſt.* 71. *Amæn. Acad.?* i. 561. Lev. Mus.

181. VIRGINIAN.

O. with long ſharp-pointed noſe: large, round, naked, and very thin ears, black, edged with pure white: ſmall, black, lively eyes: long ſtiff hairs each ſide the noſe, and behind the eyes: face covered with ſhort ſoft white hairs: ſpace round the eyes duſky: neck very ſhort; its ſides of a dirty yellow: hind part of the neck and the back covered with hair above two inches long; ſoft, but uneven; the bottoms of a yellowiſh white, middle part black, ends whitiſh: ſides covered with dirty and duſky hairs; belly, with ſoft, woolly, dirty white hair: legs and thighs black: feet duſky: claws white: baſe of the tail clothed with long hairs, like thoſe on the back; reſt of the tail covered

* This ſpecies has eight cutting teeth in each jaw. *Tyſon.*

with

with ſmall ſcales; the half next the body black, the reſt white: it has a diſagreeable appearance, looking like the body of a ſnake, and has the ſame prehenſile quality as that of ſome monkies: body round, and very thick: legs ſhort: on the lower part of the belly of the female is a large pouch, in which the teats are lodged, and where the young ſhelter as ſoon as they are born.

SIZE. The uſual length of the animal is, from the tip of the noſe to the baſe of the tail, about twenty inches; of the tail twelve inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*, *Louiſiana*, *Mexico*, *Braſil*, and *Peru*: is very deſtructive to poultry, and ſucks the blood without eating the fleſh: feeds alſo on roots and wild fruits: is very active in climbing trees: will hang ſuſpended from the branches by its tail, and, by ſwinging its body, fling itſelf among the boughs of the neighbouring trees: continues frequently hanging with its head downwards: hunts eagerly after birds and their neſts: walks very ſlow: when purſued and overtaken, will feign itſelf dead: not eaſily killed, being as tenacious of life as a cat: when the female is about to bring forth, ſhe makes a thick neſt of dry graſs in ſome cloſe buſh at the foot of a tree, and brings four, five, or ſix young at a time.

MANNERS.

FALSE BELLY. As ſoon as the young are brought forth, they take ſhelter in the pouch, or falſe belly, and faſten ſo cloſely to the teats, as not to be ſeparated without difficulty: they are blind, naked, and very ſmall when new-born, and reſemble *fœtuſes*: it is therefore neceſſary that they ſhould continue there till they attain a perfect ſhape, ſtrength, ſight, and hair; and are prepared to undergo what may be called a ſecond birth: after which, they run into this pouch as into an aſylum, in time of danger; and the parent carries them about with her. During the time of this ſecond geſtation,



OPOSSUM Nº181

geſtation, the female ſhews an exceſſive attachment to her young, and will ſuffer any torture rather than permit this receptacle to be opened; for ſhe has power of opening or cloſing it by the aſſiſtance of ſome very ſtrong muſcles.

The fleſh of the old animals is very good, like that of a ſucking pig: the hair is dyed by the *Indian* women, and wove into garters and girdles: the ſkin is very fœtid.

M. *de Buffon* ſeems not to be acquainted with this animal, but has compiled an account of its manners, and collected the ſynonyms of it. The figures * which he has given belong to the following ſpecies, as does the deſcription.

Carigue, ou Saragoy. *De Laet.* 485.
Carigeya. *Marcgrave*, 223.
Mus Marſupialis, *Beutel ratze. Klein quad.* 59.
Vulpes major putoria cauda tereti & glabra? *Barrere France Æquin.* 166.
Philander orientalis fœmina. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 61. *tab.* xxxvi. *fig.* 1. 2. xxxviii. *fig.* 1.
Sarigue, ou l'Opoſſum. *De Buffon*, 311. x. *tab.* lxv. lxvi. *Schreber*, cxlvi. A. B. Lev. Mus.

182. Molluca.

O. with long, oval, and naked ears: mouth very wide: over each eye is an oblong ſpot of white: lower ſide of the upper jaw, throat, and belly, of a whitiſh aſh-color: reſt of the hair of a cinereous brown, tipt with tawny, darkeſt on the back: tail long as the body; near the baſe covered with hair, the reſt naked: claws hooked.

On the belly of the female is a pouch, in which the young (like thoſe of the former) ſhelter. *Marcgrave* found ſix young within the pouch of the *Carigueya*, which I conſider as the ſame animal. It had ten cutting teeth above, and eight below.

* The figure in my former edition was very indifferent, I have therefore changed it for the very faithful one in the *Phil. Tranſ.*

Length

Size. Length from noſe to tail, ten inches. The tail exceeds the length of head and body. Its whole figure is of a much more ſlender and elegant make than the former.

The tail pulveriſed, and taken in a glaſs of water, is reckoned in *New Spain* a ſovereign remedy againſt the gravel, colic, and ſeveral other diſorders.

Place. This genus is not confined to *America*, as M. *de Buffon* ſuppoſes; who combats the opinion of other naturaliſts on this ſubject with much warmth: but the authority of *Piſo*, *Valentyn*, and of *Le Brun*, who have ſeen it both in *Java* and in the *Mollucca Iſles*, and of numbers of collectors in *Holland*, who receive it frequently from thoſe places. This and N° 183 are proofs of what I advance. It is alſo met with in *New Holland*.

This ſpecies is found in great numbers in *Aroe* and *Solor*: It is called in the *Indies*, *Pelandor Aroe*, or the *Aroe Rabbet*. They are reckoned very delicate eating; and are very common at the tables of the Great, who rear the young in the ſame places in which they keep their rabbets. It inhabits alſo *Surinam*, and the hot parts of *America*.

α. Greater. *Seba* figures and deſcribes, in his 1ſt vol. 64. *tab.* xxxix. an Opoſſum under the name of *Philander maximus orientalis fœmina*. It has a pouch like the former: is much larger: ſeems to have a longer and more ſlender tail: has broader ears; has a duſky ſpot over each eye, and is of a darker color. It feeds on fruits: was brought from *Amboina*, where it is called *Coes Coes* *.

* *In Indiis orientalibus, idque ſolum, quantum hactenus conſtat, in* Amboina, *ſimilis Beſtia* (Carigueya) *frequens ad felis magnitudinem accidens, mactata ab incolis comeditur, ſi rite preparetur, nam alias fœtet, nomen illi* Cous Cous *inditum.* Piſo Braſil, 323.

I am unacquainted with this ſpecies, ſo leave theſe two conjoined till I receive fuller information.

Much is wanted to complete the natural hiſtory of this genus.

Filander. *Le Bruyn voy. Eaſt Indies*, ii. 101. *tab.* ccxiii. *Ed. Angl.* 183. JAVAN.

O. (according to *Le Bruyn*'s figure) with a narrow fox-like head: upright pointed ears: a brown ſtripe paſſing through the eyes: fore legs very ſhort: five toes on the fore feet; three only on the hind, two of which are very ſtrong; the outmoſt ſlender and weak; and found on diſſection to conſiſt internally of two bones, cloſely united, with two weak claws burſting out of the ſkin *: tail thick, ſhorter than the body.

In the upper jaw are ſix cutting teeth; in the lower two, which are formed like thoſe of ſquirrels: no canine teeth †.

On the belly is a complete pouch, like the *Virginian* kind: hair on the body rude: face ſeemingly that of a hare.

Diſcovered firſt by Mr. *Le Bruyn*, who ſaw in *Java* ſeveral in an incloſure along with rabbets: they burrowed like them; leaped in their pace; preſerved their young in the pouch, which would often peep out when the old ones were ſtill. PLACE.

The fidelity of *Le Bruyn*'s figure has been ſince confirmed by the ſpecimens ſent from *Java* into *Holland*.

* *Pallas* in act. acad. *Petrop. pars* ii. 229. *tab.* ix *.

† The ſame.

184. KANGURU. Kanguroo. *Cook's voy.* iii. 577. *tab.* xx.
Yerboa gigantea. *Zimmerman,* 526.

O. with a ſmall head, neck, and ſhoulders: body increaſing in thickneſs to the rump.

The head oblong, formed like that of a fawn, and tapering from the eyes to the noſe: end of the noſe naked and black: upper lip divided.

Noſtrils wide and open: lower jaw ſhorter than the upper: aperture of the mouth ſmall: whiſkers on both jaws; thoſe on the upper longeſt: ſtrong hairs above and below the eyes.

Eyes not large; irides duſky; pupil of a blueiſh black.

Ears erect, oblongly ovated, rounded at the ends, and thin, covered with ſhort hairs; four inches long.

TEETH. No canine teeth: four broad cutting teeth in the upper jaw: two long lanceolated teeth in the lower, pointing forward: four grinding teeth in each jaw, remote from the others.

Belly convex and great.

LEGS. Fore legs very ſhort, ſcarcely reaching to the noſe; uſeleſs for walking.

Hind legs almoſt as long as the body: the thighs very thick: on the fore feet are five toes, with long conic and ſtrong claws; on the hind feet only three: the middle toe very long and thick, like that of an oſtrich; the two others placed very diſtinct from it, and are ſmall: the claws ſhort, thick, and blunt: the bottom of the feet, and hind part, black, naked, and tuberculated, as the animal reſts often on them.

TAIL. Tail very long, extending as far as the ears; thick at the baſe, tapering to a point.



Kanguru. . *Vº 184*

Scrotum large and pendulous.

Hair on the whole animal ſoft, and of an aſh-color; lighteſt on the lower parts.

Length of the largeſt ſkin I examined, three feet three inches from the noſe to the tail: of the tail, two feet nine. SIZE.

Weight of the largeſt which was ſhot, was eighty-four pounds; but this, on examination of the grinding teeth, had not attained its full growth *.

Inhabits the weſtern ſide of *New Holland*, and has as yet been diſcovered in no other part of the world. It lurks among the graſs: feeds on vegetables; goes entirely on its hind legs, making uſe of the fore feet only for digging, or bringing its food to its mouth. The dung is like that of a deer. It is very timid: at the ſight of men flies from them by amazing leaps, ſpringing over buſhes ſeven or eight feet high; and going progreſſively from rock to rock. It carries its tail quite at right angles with its body when it is in motion; and when it alights often looks back: is much too ſwift for gre-hounds: is very good eating. PLACE.

It is called by the natives, *Kanguru*. NAME.

This is a very anomalous animal: but has more relation to this genus than any other; and in form of its legs comes very near to the preceding ſpecies.

* *Cook's voy.* iii. 586.

185. MURINE.

Mus ſylveſtris Americanus *Scalopes* dictus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 46. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 1. 2.
Philander ſaturate ſpadiceus in dorſo, in ventre dilutè flavus, pedibus albicantibus. *Briſſon quad.* 211.
Didelphis murina, D. cauda ſemipiloſa, mammis ſenis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 72.
La Marmoſe. *De Buffon*, x. 336. *tab.* lii. liii. *Schreber*, cxlix.

O. with long broad ears, rounded at the end, thin and naked: eyes encompaſſed with black: face, head, and upper part of the body, of a tawny color: the belly yellowiſh white: the feet covered with ſhort whitiſh hair: toes formed like thoſe of the *Virginian:* tail ſlender, covered with minute ſcales to the very rump: length, from noſe to tail, about ſix inches and a half; tail of the ſame length: the female wants the falſe belly of the former; but, on the lower part, the ſkin forms on each ſide a fold, between which the teats are lodged.

This ſpecies varies in color: I have ſeen one from *Guiana*, brown above, white beneath.

Inhabits the hot parts of *South America:* agrees with the others in its food, manners, and the prehenſile powers of its tail: it brings from ten to fourteen young at a time; at leſt, in ſome ſpecies, there are that number of teats: the young affix themſelves to the teats as ſoon as they are born, and remain attached, like ſo many inanimate things, 'till they attain growth and vigor to ſhift a little for themſelves.

Cayopollin. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 10.
Animal caudimanum. *Nieremberg*, 158.
Mus *Africanus* Kayopollin dictus, mas. *Seb. Muſ. tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 3.
Philander ſaturatè ſpadiceus in dorſo, in ventre ex albo flavicans, cauda ex ſaturatè ſpadiceo maculata. *Briſſon quad.* 212. *Schreber*, cxlviii.
Le Cayopollin. *De Buffon*, x. 350. *tab.* lv. LEV. MUS.

186. MEXICAN.

O. with large, angular, naked, and tranſparent ears: noſe thicker than that of the former kind: whiſkers very large: a ſlight border of black ſurrounds the eyes: face of a dirty white, with a dark line running down the middle: the hairs on the head, and upper part of the body, aſh-colored at the roots; of a deep tawny brown at the tips: legs duſky: claws white: belly dull cinereous: tail long, and pretty thick, varied with brown and yellow; is hairy near an inch from its origin; the reſt naked: length, from noſe to tail, about nine inches; the tail the length of the body and head.

Inhabits the mountains of *Mexico*: lives in trees, where it brings forth its young: when in any fright, they embrace their parent cloſely: the tail is prehenſile, and ſerves inſtead of a hand.

Le Crabier. *De Buffon, Supplem.* iii. 272.
Canis ferus major, *Cancroſus* vulgo dictus. *Koupara. Barrere France Æquinoct.* 149.

187. CAYENNE.

O. with a long ſlender face: ears erect, pointed, and ſhort: the coat woolly, mixed with very coarſe hairs, three inches long, of a dirty white from the roots to the middle; from thence to the ends of a deep brown: ſides and belly of a pale yellow: legs of a duſky brown: thumb on each foot diſtinct: on the toes of

of the fore feet, and thumb of the hind, are nails; on the toes of the hind feet crooked claws: tail very long, taper, naked, and ſcaly.

Length ſeventeen *French* inches: of the tail fifteen and a half. The ſubject meaſured was young.

Inhabits *Cayenne:* very active in climbing trees, on which it lives the whole day. In marſhy places, feeds on crabs, which, when it cannot draw out of their holes with its feet, hooks them by means of its long tail. If the crab pinches its tail, the animal ſets up a loud cry, which may be heard afar: its common voice is a grunt, like a young pig. It is well furniſhed with teeth, and will defend itſelf ſtoutly againſt dogs: brings forth four or five young, which it ſecures in ſome hollow tree. The natives eat theſe animals, and ſay their fleſh reſembles a hare. They are eaſily tamed, and will then refuſe no kind of food.

188. NEW HOLLAND. O. with the upper part of the head, and the back and ſides, covered with long, ſoft, gloſſy hairs, of a dark cinereous color at the bottoms, and of a ruſty brown towards the ends: belly of a dirty white.

Tail taper, covered with ſhort brown hairs, except for four inches and a half of the end, which was white, and naked underneath: toes like the former.

The ſkin I examined had loſt part of the face: the length from the head to the tail was thirteen inches: the tail the ſame.

This was found near *Endeavour* river, on the eaſtern coaſt of *New*

New Holland, with two young ones *. It lodges in the graſs, but is not common.

Mus ſylveſtris *Americana*, fœmina. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 50. *tab.* xxxi.
Philander obſcurè rufus in dorſo, in ventre helvus, cauda brevi & craſſa. *Briſſon quad.* 213. *Schreber*, cli.

189. SHORT-TAILED.

O. with naked ears: the back of a dull red; belly of a paler: tail ſcarce half the length of the body; thick at the baſe, leſſening towards the end: no falſe belly.

Inhabits *South America*: the young adhere to the teats as ſoon as born. *Seba* ſays it lives in woods, and brings from nine to twelve young at a time.

Philander ex rufo luteus in dorſo, in ventre ex flavo albicans, capite craſſo. *Briſſon quad.* 213. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 50. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 8. *Klein quad.* 58. Le Phalanger. *De Buffon*, xiii. 92. *tab.* x. xi. *Schreber*, clii.

190. PHALANGER.

O. with a thick noſe: ſhort ears, covered with hair: eight cutting teeth in the upper jaw; two in the lower: hair on the upper part of the body reddiſh, mixed with light aſh-color, and yellow: the hind part of the head, and middle of the back, marked with a black line: the throat, belly, legs, and part of the tail, of a dirty yellowiſh white; the reſt of the tail brown and yellow: the body of the female marked with white: the firſt and ſecond toes of the hind feet cloſely united: the claws large: the

* *Cook's voy.* iii. 586.

thumb

thumb on the hind feet diſtinct, like that of the other ſpecies: the bottom of the tail is covered with hair, for near two inches and a half; the reſt naked: the length, from noſe to tail, near nine inches; the tail ten.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits the *Eaſt Indian* iſlands, as I am informed by Doctor *Pallas*; nor is it found in *Surinam*, as M. *de Buffon* conjectures.

191. MERIAN *. De zak, of Beurs Rot. *Merian inſect. Surinam*, 66. *tab.* lxvi.
Mus ſylveſtris Americana. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 49. *tab.* xxxi. *fig.* 5.
Philander ex rufo helvus in dorſo, in ventre ex flavo albicans. *Briſſon quad.* 212.
Mus ſylveſtris *Americanus*, catulos in dorſo gerens. *Klein quad.* 58.
Didelphis dorſigera. D. cauda baſi piloſa corpore longiore, digitis manuum muticis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 72.
Le Philandre de Surinam. *De Buffon*, xv. 157. MUS. LEV.

O. with long, ſharp-pointed, naked ears: head, and upper part of the body, of a yellowiſh brown color: the belly white, tinged with yellow: the fore feet divided into five fingers; the hind into four, and a thumb, each furniſhed with flat nails: tail very long, ſlender, and, except at the baſe, quite naked.

SIZE. The length, from noſe to tail, is ten inches. The tail exceeds the length of the body and head.

Inhabits *Surinam*: burrows under ground: brings five or ſix young at a time, which follow their parent: on any apprehenſion of danger, they all jump on her back, and twiſting their tails round her's, ſhe immediately runs with them into her hole.

* From *Merian*, a *German* paintreſs, who firſt diſcovered the ſpecies at *Surinam*.

Six cutting teeth, two canine teeth, in each jaw. XXIII. WEESEL.
Sharp noſe: ſlender bodies.
Five toes before; five behind.

Muſtela. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 752.
Weaſel or Weeſel, muſtela vulgaris; in *Yorkſhire*, the Fitchet, or Foumart. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 195.
The Whitred. *Sib. Scot.* iii. 11.
Wieſel. *Klein quad.* 62.
Muſtela nivalis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 69.
Snō-mus. *Faun Suec.* N° 18.
Muſtela ſupra rutila, infra alba. *Briſſon quad.* 173.
La Belette. *De Buffon*, vii. 225. *tab.* xxix.
Weeſel. *Br. Zool.* i. 82. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ci. *Schreber.* cxxxviii. LEV. MUS. 192. COMMON.

With ſmall rounded ears: whole upper part of the head and body of a pale tawny brown; under ſide entirely white: a brown ſpot beneath the corners of the mouth: length, from noſe to tail, between ſix and ſeven inches: tail two and a half.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*; is common in *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*; is met with in *N. America*, even as high as *Hudſon's Bay*; found alſo in *Barbary* *. Is very deſtructive to chickens, birds, and young rabbets; a great devourer of eggs: does not eat its prey on the ſpot; but after killing it, by a bite near the head, carries it off to its retreat: is a great deſtroyer of field mice; a gentleman informed me he found eighty-five, newly killed, in one hole, which he believed belonged to this animal:

* *Shaw's Travels*, 249.

very active, runs up the ſides of walls with great eaſe; no place is ſecure from its ravages: frequents outhouſes, barns, and granaries: is a great enemy to rats and mice, and ſoon clears its haunts from thoſe pernicious animals: brings four or five young at a time: its ſkin and excrements intolerably fœtid. In *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Ruſſia*, and *Sibiria*, it always changes to white at approach of winter. In *Sibiria* it is called *Laſmitſka*: their ſkins are ſold to the *Chineſe* for three or four rubles the hundred.

193. STOAT.

Muſtela. *Geſner quad.* 753.
Wieſel. *Kramer Auſtr.* 312. *Meyer's An.* ii. *tab.* 23, 24.
Muſtela erminea. M. plantis fiſſis, caudæ apice albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 68.
Weſla. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 17.
Muſtela hyeme alba, æſtate ſupra rutila infra alba, caudæ apice nigro. *Briſſon quad.* 176.
Le Roſelet. *De Buffon*, vii. 240. *tab.* xxix. *Schreber*, cxxxvii. A.
Stoat. *Br. Zool.* i. 84. LEV. MUS.

β. ERMINE, when white. Mus Ponticus. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 37. *Agricola An. Subter.* 484.
Armelinus, Hermelein. *Geſner quad.* 754.
Gornoſtay. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 235.
Muſtela candida, animal ermineum. *Raii ſyn. quad* 198.
L'Hermine. *De Buffon*, vii. 240. *tab.* xxix. *fig.* 2. *Briſſon quad.* 176. *Schreber*, cxxxvii. B.
Ermine *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 99. *Pontop. Norway*, ii. 25. *Br. Zool.* i. 84. LEV. MUS.

W. with the upper part of the body pale tawny brown: edges of the ears, and ends of the toes, of a yellowiſh white: throat, breaſt, and belly, white: end of the tail black: length, from noſe to tail, ten inches; tail five and a half: in the N. of *Europe* and *Aſia*, and in the Highlands of *Scotland*, it becomes entirely white at the approach of winter, the end of the tail excepted: reſumes its brown color in the ſpring: ſometimes found white in *England*: one was brought to me in a

former winter, mottled with brown and white, the ſeaſon not having been ſevere enough to effect a total change *; but in *February* 1780, I ſaw in my grounds two others in the ſtate of moſt perfect and beautiful *ermines*. In the mountains of Southern *Aſia* and *Perſia*, it retains its brown color the whole year †.

Inhabits, in great abundance, the N. of *Europe*, and of *Aſia*; in *Kamtſchatka* and the *Kurile* Iſlands: is met with in *Newfoundland* and *Canada* ‡: the ſkins a great article of commerce in *Norway* and *Sibiria*: is found in the laſt place in plenty, in birch foreſts, but none in thoſe of fir or pine: the ſkins are ſold on the ſpot, from two to three pounds *ſterling* per hundred ‖: taken in *Norway* in traps, baited with fleſh; in *Sibiria* §, either ſhot with blunt arrows, or taken in a trap made of two flat ſtones, propped by a ſtick, to which is faſtened a baited ſtring, which, on the leſt touch of the animal, falls down and kills it: its manners and food the ſame with the former; but does not frequent houſes: its haunts are woods and hedges, eſpecially ſuch as border on ſome brook.

La Fouine de le Guiane. *De Buffon*, Suppl. iii. 161. *tab.* xxiii.

194. S. AMERICAN FITCHET.

W. with a long ſharp noſe: that, the cheeks, throat, and ſides of the neck, black: forehead and ſides of the head, to the ears, white: ears ſhort, round, and edged with white:

* *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ci. † *Pallas.* ‡ *Charlevoix hiſt. Nouv. France*, v. 197. ‖ *Muller Ruſſ. Samlung.* 516. § *Bell's travels*, i. 199. *Pontop. Norway*, ii. 25.

from each ear, a narrow white ſtripe extends along the ſides of the neck: the body covered with coarſe hairs, grey at their baſes, black and white at the ends: legs and feet black, tinged with red: the toes not unlike thoſe of a rat.

SIZE. Length from noſe to tail near twenty-one inches and a half: tail full of hair, of a bright cheſnut, mixed with white; is rather ſhorter in proportion than that of the *Engliſh* Fitchet, to which it has a great reſemblance.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*.

195. FITCHET.

Putorius. *Geſner quad.* 767.
Yltis. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485.
Pole-cat, or Fitchet. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 196.
Tchorz. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 236.
Muſtela fœtida. Iltis. Teuffels kind. *Klein. quad.* 63.
Muſtela putorius. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore flavo nigricante; ore auriculiſque albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67. Iller. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 16.
Muſtela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis, colore nigricante terminatis, oris circumferentia alba. *Briſſon quad.* 186.
Le Putois. *De Buffon*, vii. 199. *tab.* xxiii. *Schreber*, cxxxi.
Pole-cat. *Br. Zool.* i. 77. MUS. LEV.

W. with the ſpace round the mouth white; the tips of the ears of the ſame color: head, body, and legs, of a chocolate-color, almoſt black: on the ſides the hairs are of a tawny caſt: tail black: length ſeventeen inches; tail ſix.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*; is common in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia*, but grows ſcarcer in *Sibiria*, except in the deſert of *Baraba*, and beyond the lake *Baikal*. None are found north of thoſe places: they are uſually met with, in the places juſt cited, with white or yellowiſh rumps, bounded with black.

The Fitchet burrows under ground, forming a ſhallow retreat, about

about two yards in length, generally terminating under the roots of ſome large tree; ſometimes forms its lodge under hay-ricks, and in barns: brings five or ſix young at a time: preys on poultry, game, and rabbets: in winter frequents houſes, and will rob the dairy of the milk. This animal is exceſſively fœtid; yet the ſkin is dreſſed with the hair on, and uſed as other furs, for tippets, &c.; and is alſo ſent abroad to line cloaths.

Muſtela ſarmatica, *Ruſſis* Peruguſna. *Pallas, Itin.* i. 453. *Gueldenſtaedt*, in Nov. Com. Petrop. xiv. 441. *tab.* x. *Zimmerman*, 486. *Schreber*, cxxxii. *Przewiaſka*, or the girdled weeſel? *Rzaczinſki*, auct. hiſt. *Polon.* 328.

196. SARMATIAN.

W. with broad, ſhort, round ears, edged with long white hairs: mouth ſurrounded with white: head, feet, and under ſide of the body, of a full black: head croſſed beyond each eye with a white band, paſſing beneath the ears along the ſides of the neck, and down to the throat: from the hind part of the head, another of yellow paſſes on each ſide obliquely towards the ſhoulders; above, is a third: the upper part of the body is of a browniſh black, ſtriped and ſpotted irregularly with obſcure yellow: tail duſky, full of hairs, intermixed with white ones longer than the reſt: the end wholly black.

Length, from the tip of the noſe, about fourteen inches; of the tail ſix. SIZE.

Inhabits only *Poland*, and the ſouthern provinces of *Ruſſia*, between the *Dneper* and *Volga*; and in *Aſia*, the *Caucaſean* mountains, and *Georgia*; and by report, *Bucharia*. PLACE.

It is a moſt voracious animal, feeding on the marmots, mice, MANNERS.

and

and other leſſer animals that inhabit with it the vaſt plains of the *Ruſſian* empire. Seizes on its prey, and firſt ſucks out the blood; does not meddle with eggs: lives uſually in holes made by other beaſts, but is not without the power of burrowing: preys by night: ſleeps little: very fierce and untameable: its eyes flaming: its ſmell fœtid, eſpecially when it erects its tail, which it does in anger: is very active: it moves by frequent jumps: copulates in the ſpring: goes two months, and brings four or eight young, according to the report of the natives.

197. SIBIRIAN. Muſtela Sibirica, Kolonnok *Ruſſis*. *Pallas* Itin. 701.

With the face black, whitiſh about the noſtrils, and ſpotted towards the eyes; the reſt of the animal of a deep yellow, nearly approaching to fox or orange color; with the throat ſometimes ſpotted with white: tail very full of hair, and of a deeper color than the body: hair in general looſe and long: the ſoles of the feet thickly covered with fur.

SIZE. Its body more ſlender than the Fitchet, coming nearer to the form of the Stoat: length to the tail twelve inches; of the tail ſix.

PLACE. Begins to appear in the *Altaic* mountains, between the *Ob* and the *Irtiſh*, from whence it is common, in wooded mountains, to the *Amur* and lake *Baikal*. It has great reſemblance in its manners, haunts, and food with the *ſable*; but does not extend ſo far north.

Viverra. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 55. *Agricola An. Subter.* 486.
Muſtela ruſtica, viverra, Furo, Ictis. *Geſner quad.* 762. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 198.
Fret. *Klein. quad.* 63. *Schreber,* cxxxiii.

Viverra pilis ſubflavis, longioribus, caſtaneo colore terminatis (maſc.) M. pilis ex albo ſubflavis veſtita. (fœm.) *Briſſon quad.* 177.
Muſtela Furo M. pedibus fiſſis, oculis rubicundis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 68. Mus. Lev.

198. Ferret.

W. with a very ſharp noſe: red and fiery eyes: round ears: color of the whole body a very pale yellow: length about fourteen inches; tail five.

Inhabits, in its wild ſtate, *Africa* *; from whence it was originally brought into *Spain* †, in order to free that country from the multitudes of rabbets, with which the kingdom was overrun; from thence the reſt of *Europe* was ſupplied with it: is a lively active animal: the natural enemy of rabbets: ſucks the blood of its prey, ſeldom tears it: breeds in our climate: and brings five, ſix, or nine at a time: but is apt to degenerate, and loſe its ſavage nature: warreners ‡ are therefore obliged to procure an intercourſe between the female and a pole-cat, by leaving it near the haunts of the laſt: the produce is a breed of a much darker color than the ferret, partaking more of that of the pole-cat. The ferret has the ſame diſagreeable ſmell with that animal.

* *Shaw's travels,* 249.
† Κὰι γαλας αγρίας ἅς η λυϐυη φερει. *Strabo, lib.* iii.
‡ *Br. Zool.* i. 78. ii. 498.

Martes

199. MARTIN.

Martes gutture albo. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 764.
Stein-marter. *Klein quad.* 64.
Martes, alias Foyna, Martin, or Martlet. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 200.
Kuna. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 222.
Muſtela pilis in exortu albidis caſtaneo colore terminatis veſtita, gutture albo. *Briſſon quad.* 178.
Muſtela martes. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore fulvo nigricante, gula pallida. *Lin. ſyſt.* 67. Mard. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 15.
La Fouine. *De Buffon*, vii. 186. *tab.* xviii. *Schreber*, cxxix.
Martin. *Br. Zool.* i. 79. LEV. MUS.

With broad rounded ears: lively eyes: head brown, with a tinge of red: body, ſides, and legs covered with hair, aſh-colored at the bottoms, bright chefnut in the middle, black at the tips: throat and breaſt white: belly deep brown: tail full of hair, and of a duſky color: feet broad, covered at bottom with thick down: claws white: length eighteen inches: tail ten.

PLACE. Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*, even to the warmer parts of *Ruſſia*, but does not extend far eaſt in that empire: is a moſt elegant lively animal: capable of being tamed: is very good-natured, and ſportive: lives in woods; and breeds in the hollow of trees; and often, during winter, ſhelters in magpies neſts: brings from four to ſix young at a time: deſtroys poultry, game, &c. and will eat rats, mice, and moles: the ſkin and excrements have a muſky ſmell: the fur is of ſome value, and uſed to line the robes of magiſtrates.

Martes gutture luteo. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485.
Martes ſylveſtris. *Geſner quad.* 765.
Martes abietum. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 200.
Baum-Marter. *Klein quad.* 64.
Muſtela pilis in exortu ex cinereo albidis caſtaneo colore terminatis, gutture flavo. *Briſſon quad.* 179.
La Marte. *De Buffon,* vii. 186. *tab.* xxii. *Schreber,* cxxx.
Yellow-breaſted Martin. *Br. Zool.* i. 81. *Faunul. Sinens.* Lev. Mus.

200. Pine.

With a yellow breaſt and throat: the hair of a dark cheſnut-color, and of far ſuperior fineneſs to the former; in other reſpects agreeing with it.

Inhabits the N. of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*: found alſo in *Great Britain* *: are not found about the river *Oby*, nor in any part of *Sibiria*: inhabits large foreſts, eſpecially thoſe of pines: never lodges near houſes, as the other ſpecies is ſaid † to do: M. *de Buffon* ſays, that it brings but two or three young at a time: its prey is the ſame with the former; its fur of far greater value. The peninſula of *Kamtſchatka*, and *North America*, abound with them: their ſkins a prodigious article of commerce. Thoſe found about Mount *Caucaſus*, with an orange throat, are eſteemed the fineſt in the furriers ſhops.

* *M. de Buffon* ſays, we have none of theſe animals in *England, Parce qu'il n'y a pas de bois.* That gentleman never did our kingdom the honor of making a progreſs through it.

† All foreign writers agree in this; but thoſe which inhabit my neighborhood always keep in the woods, except in their nocturnal excurſions.

201. SABLE.

Zobela. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485.
Muſtela Sobella. *Geſner quad.* 768.
Muſtela Zibellina, the Sable. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 201. *Klein quad.* 64.
Muſtela Zibellina, *Ariſtoteli* Satherius, *Nipho* cebalus, *Alciato* Mus Samarticus et Scythicus. *Charleton Ex.* 20.
Muſtela Zibellina. M. pedibus fiſſis, corpore obſcurè fulvo, fronte exalbida, gutture cinereo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 68.
Muſtela Zibellina. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. 330. *tab.* vi.
Martes Zibellina. Muſtela obſcurè fulvo, gutture cinereo. *Briſſon quad.* 180.
La Zibeline. *De Buffon,* xiii. 309.

W. with long whiſkers: rounded ears: large feet: white claws: long and buſhy tail: color of the hair black at the tips, cinereous at the bottom: chin cinereous, ſometimes white, yellow, or ſpotted: the edges of the ears yellowiſh: ſometimes the hair has a tawny caſt; for in ſpring, after ſhedding the coat, the color varies: there are inſtances of their being found of a ſnowy whiteneſs *.

The ſize is equal to that of the Martin, to which it has a great reſemblance in form: but this ſpecific diſtinction muſt be noted—the tail of the *martin* is much longer than the hind legs, when extended; that of the Sable ſhorter.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sibiria*, *Kamtſchatka*, and ſome of the *Kurile* iſles, which lie between *Kamtſchatka* and *Japan*. Notwithſtanding what Mr. *Scheffer* ſays †, it is certain there are none to be found weſt of the *Urallian* mountains, from whence they increaſe in numbers, in proportion as you advance eaſtward.

Sables live in holes in the earth, or beneath the roots of trees: ſometimes, like the martin, form neſts in the trees, and will

* *Strahlenberg hiſt. Ruſſia,* 442. † *Scheffer Lapl.* 136.

ſkip

ſkip with great agility from one to the other: are very lively, and much in motion during night: ſleep much in the day: one that was kept tame would, on ſight of a cat, ſit up on its hind legs: excrements moſt exceſſively fœtid: prey, during ſummer, on ermines, weeſels, and ſquirrels, but above all on hares; in winter, on birds; in autumn, on hurtleberries, cranberries, and the berries of the ſervice-tree: but during that ſeaſon their ſkins are at the worſt, that diet cauſing them to itch, and to rub off their fur againſt the trees: they bring forth at the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*, and have from three to five at a time, which they ſuckle for four or five weeks *.

Their chace was, in the more barbarous times of the *Ruſſian* empire, the employ, or rather the taſks, of the unhappy exiles into *Sibiria*: as that country is now become more populous, the ſables have in great meaſure quitted it, and retired farther *North* and *Eaſt*, to live in deſert foreſts and mountains. They live near the banks of rivers, or in the little iſlands in them †: on this account they have, by ſome, been ſuppoſed to be the Σαθέριον of *Ariſtotle*, *Hiſt. An. lib.* viii. c. 5; which he claſſes with the animals converſant among waters.

At preſent the hunters of ſables form themſelves into troops, from 5 to 40 each; the laſt ſubdivide into leſſer parties, and each chuſes a leader, but there is one that directs the whole: a ſmall covered boat is provided for each party, loaden with proviſion, a dog and net for every two men, and a veſſel to bake their bread in: each party alſo has an interpreter for the country they penetrate into: every party then ſets out according to

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 109, &c. † *Avril's Travels*, 140.

the courſe their leader points out: they go againſt the ſtream of the rivers, drawing their boats up, till they arrive in the hunting-country; there they ſtop, build huts, and wait till the waters are frozen, and the ſeaſon commences. Before they begin the chace, their leader aſſembles them, they unite in a prayer to the Almighty for ſucceſs, and then ſeparate: the firſt ſable they take is called GOD's ſable, and is dedicated to the church.

They then penetrate into the woods, mark the trees as they advance, that they may know their way back; and in their hunting-quarters, form huts of trees, and bank up the ſnow round them: near theſe they lay their traps, then advance farther, and lay more traps, ſtill building new huts in every quarter, and return ſucceſſively to every old one, to viſit the traps, and take out the game to ſkin it, which none but the chief of the party muſt do: during this time they are ſupplied with proviſions by perſons who are employed to bring it on ſledges, from the places on the road where they are obliged to form magazines, by reaſon of the impracticability of bringing quantities thro' the rough country they muſt paſs. The traps are a ſort of pit-fall, with a looſe board placed over it, baited with fiſh or fleſh: when ſables grow ſcarce, the hunters trace them in the new-fallen ſnow, to their holes, place their nets at the entrance, and ſometimes wait, watching two or three days for the coming out of the animal: it has happened, that theſe poor people have, by the failure of their proviſions, been ſo pinched with hunger, that, to prevent the cravings of appetite, they have been reduced to take two thin boards, one of which they apply to the pit of the ſtomach, the other to the back, drawing them tight together

by cords placed at the ends * : ſuch are the hardſhips our fellow-creatures undergo, to ſupply the wantonneſs of luxury !

The ſeaſon of chace being finiſhed, the hunters re-aſſemble; make a report to their leader of the number of ſables each has taken; make complaints of offenders againſt their regulations; puniſh delinquents; ſhare the booty; then continue at the head-quarters 'till the rivers are clear of ice; return home, and give to every church the dedicated furs.

COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

The following is the commercial hiſtory of this fur-trade, which Dr. *J. R. Forſter* was ſo obliging as to tranſlate for me, from *Muller's Samlung Ruſs. Geſchichte*, iii. 495 to 515, being an abſtract from above 20 pages.

" SABLE, SOBOL in *Ruſſian*; ZOBEL in *German*: their price varies, from 1 l. to 10 l. ſterling, and above: fine and middling ſable ſkins are without bellies, and the coarſe ones are with them: forty ſkins make a collection called *Zimmer*: the fineſt ſables are ſold in pairs, perfectly ſimilar, and are dearer than ſingle ones of the ſame goodneſs; for the *Ruſſians* want thoſe in pairs for facing caps, cloaks, tippets, &c. The blackeſt are reputed the beſt. Sables are in ſeaſon from *November* to *February*; for thoſe caught at any other time of the year are ſhort-hair'd, and then called *Nedoſoboli*. The hair of ſables differs in length and quality: the long hairs, which reach far beyond the inferior ones, are called *Os*; the more a ſkin has of ſuch long hairs, the blacker they are, and the more valuable is the fur; the very

* *Bell's Travels*, i. 245.

beſt

beſt have no other but thoſe long and black hairs. *Motchka* is a technical term in the *Ruſſian* fur-trade, expreſſing the lower part of the long hairs; and ſometimes it comprehends likewiſe the lower and ſhorter hairs: the above-mentioned beſt ſable furs are ſaid to have a black *Motchka*. Below the long hairs are, in the greater parts of ſable furs, ſome ſhorter hairs, called *Podoſie*, i. e. *Under-Os*: the more *Podoſie* a fur has, the leſs valuable: in the better kind of ſables the *Podoſie* has black tips, and a grey or ruſty *Motchka*: the firſt kind of *Motchka* makes the middling kind of ſable furs; the red one the worſt, eſpecially if it has but few *Os*: between the *Os* and *Podoſie* is a low woolly kind of hair, called *Podſada*; the more *Podſada* a fur has, the leſs valuable, for the long hair will, in ſuch caſe, take no other direction than the natural one; for the character of ſables is, that notwithſtanding the hair naturally lies from the head towards the tail, yet will it lie equally in any direction, as you ſtrike your hand over it: the various combinations of theſe characters, in regard to *Os*, *Motchka*, *Podoſie*, and *Podſada*, make many ſpecial diviſions of the goodneſs of furs: beſides this, the furriers attend to the ſize, preferring always *cæteris paribus* the biggeſt, and thoſe that have the greateſt gloſs: the ſize depends upon the animal being a male or female, the latter being always ſmaller. The gloſs vaniſhes in old furs: the freſh ones have a kind of *bloomy* appearance, as they expreſs it; the old ones are ſaid to have done *blooming*: the dyed ſables always loſe their gloſs, become leſs uniform, whether the lower hairs have taken the dye or not, and commonly the hairs are ſomewhat twiſted or criſped, and not ſo ſtrait as in the natural ones: ſome fumigate the ſkins, to make them look blacker; but the

the ſmell, and the criſped condition of the long hair, betrays the cheat; and both ways are detected, by rubbing the fur with a moiſt linen cloth, which grows black in ſuch caſes.

"The *Chineſe* have a way of dying the ſables, ſo that the color not only laſts, (which the *Ruſſian* cheats cannot do) but the fur keeps its gloſs, and the criſped hairs only diſcover it: this is the reaſon that all the ſables, which are of the beſt kind, either in pairs or ſeparate, are carried to *Ruſſia*; the reſt go to *China*: the very beſt ſables come from the environs of *Nertchitſk* and *Yakutſk*; and in this latter diſtrict, the country about the river *Ud* affords ſometimes ſables, of whom one ſingle fur is often ſold at the rate of 60 or 70 rubles (12 or 14 l.) The *bellies* of ſables, which are ſold in pairs, are about two fingers breadth, and are tied together by forty pieces, which are ſold from 1 to 2 l. ſterling. *Tails* are ſold by the hundred; the very beſt ſable furs muſt have their tails, but ordinary ſables are often cropped, and a hundred ſold from 4 to 8 l. ſterling: the *legs* or *feet* of ſables are ſeldom ſold ſeparately. White ſables are rare, and no common merchandize, but bought only as curioſities: ſome are yellowiſh, and are bleached in the ſpring on the ſnow."

The common ſables are ſcarcely better in hair and color than the martin.

The ſable is found again in *North America*. The *Ruſſians* have often diſcovered the ſkins mixed with thoſe of martins, in the fur-dreſſes which the *Ichutcki* get from the *Americans* by way of exchange. Their fur is more gloſſy than that of the *Sibirian* ſable, and of a bright cheſnut-color; but of a coarſer quality. It

is

is to be obſerved, that no ſables are found N. E. of the river *Anadyr*, the country of the *Ichutcki* *.

The information I received from Doctor *Pallas*, reſpecting the character of this animal, obliges me to lay aſide my notion of its being found in the new world, under the name of *The Fiſher*; yet I have reaſon to ſuppoſe I have recovered it on that continent, by ſeeing the ſkin of a quadruped highly reſembling it, in the cabinet of Mrs. *Blackburn*, ſent from *Canada*; which I deſcribe under the name of the

AMERICAN. Its length, from noſe to tail, was twenty inches. The trunk of the tail only five inches: but from the rump to the end of the hairs eight. The ears more pointed than thoſe of the *Aſiatic* ſable: feet very large, hairy above and below: five toes with white claws on each foot.

COLOR. Color of the head and ears whitiſh: whiſkers ſhort and black: whole body of a light tawny: feet brown. This ſeems to have been one of the bleached kind before mentioned.

202. FISHER. W. with a black noſe: ſtrong and ſtiff whiſkers: ſix ſmall weeſel-like teeth above and below: ſix large canine teeth: four grinding teeth in each upper jaw; three ſharp-pointed, the fourth flat: in the lower jaws ſix; the laſt flatted, the next tridentated; the next to thoſe bidentated: ears broad and round, duſky on their outſides, edged with white: face and ſides of the neck pale brown, or cinereous, mixed with black: hairs on the back, belly, legs, and tail, black; browniſh at their baſe: ſides brown: the feet very broad; covered with hair even

* Doctor *Pallas*.

on

on their ſoles: five toes on the fore feet; generally four, but ſometimes five, on the hind feet; with ſharp, ſtrong, and crooked white claws: fore legs ſhorter than thoſe behind: tail full and buſhy, ſmalleſt at the end, ſeventeen inches long: length, from noſe to tail, twenty-eight inches.

Inhabits *North America:* notwithſtanding its name, is not amphibious: preys on all ſorts of leſſer quadrupeds *: by the number of ſkins imported, is not an uncommon animal; not leſs than 580 being brought in one ſeaſon from *New York* and *Penſylvania:* ſeems to be the animal called by *Joſſelyn* †, the SABLE; which, he ſays, is perfectly black. I have ſeen many of the ſkins, which vary in color. LEV. MUS.

Le Vanſire. *De Buffon,* xiii. 167. *tab.* xxi. 203. MADAGASCAR.

W. with ſhort ears: the hair on the whole body brown at the roots, and barred above with black, and ferruginous: the tail of the ſame color: the length, from noſe to tail, about fourteen inches; the tail, to the tip of the hairs at the end, near ten.

Inhabits *Madagaſcar.*

* By a letter from Mr. *Peter Collinſon,* who received the account from *Bartram,* of *Penſylvania.*

† *Joſſelyn's voy.* 87.

204. PEKAN. Le Pekan. *De Buffon*, xiii. 304. *tab.* xlii. *Schreber*, cxxxiv. LEV. MUS.

W. with very long and ſtrong whiſkers: ears a little pointed: hair on the head, back, and belly, cinereous at the roots, of a bright bay at the ends; very ſoft and gloſſy: on the ſides is a tinge of grey: between the fore-legs a white ſpot: legs and tail black: toes covered with thick hair, above and below: claws ſharp.

In form like a martin: its length, from noſe to tail, one foot ſeven inches: the length of the trunk of the tail above ten; and the hairs extend an inch beyond.

Inhabits *North America*: deſcribed from a ſkin.

205. VISON. Le Viſon. *De Buffon*, xiii. 308. *tab.* xliii.

W. with rounded ears: color of the hair brown, tinged with tawny, very bright and gloſſy: beneath is a thick down, cinereous tipt with ruſt-color: legs very ſhort: tail duſky.

SIZE. Length to the tail above ſeventeen inches: tail, to the extremity of the hairs, nine.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*: deſcribed from the ſtuffed ſkins, in 1765, in the cabinet of M. *Aubry*, curate of *Saint Louis*, in *Paris*. A fuller account of this and the preceding animal is deſired.

W. with

W. with rounded ears: broad and blunt nose: dusky irides: head flat: face, crown, legs, rump, and tail, black: chin and cheeks white: throat of a rich yellow: back and belly of a pale yellow, intimately mixed with cinereous. 206. WHITE-CHEEKED.

Length, from nose to tail, eighteen inches: tail of the same length, covered with long hair. SIZE.

Described from the living animal at Mr. *Brooks*'s, *April* 1774. Place unknown.

Le Grison. *De Buffon*, xvi. 169. *tab.* xxv. *Allamand*, v. 65. *tab.* viii. *Schreber*, cxxiv. 207. GRISON.

W. with large head and eyes: short but broad ears: upper part of the body of a deep brown, each hair tipped with white, which gives it a grey or hoary look: from each side of the forehead extends a broad white line, passing over the eyes, and reaching as far as the shoulders: the nose, throat, and whole under side of the body, thighs, and legs, black.

Length, from the tip of the nose to the origin of the tail, seven inches. By the figure, the tail is little more than half the length of the body. SIZE.

Inhabits *Surinam*, but is a very scarce animal: first described by Mr. *Allamand*.

208. GUINEA. Galera, ſubfuſca, cauda elongata, auribus ſubnudis appreſſis. *Browne's Jamaica*, 485. *tab.* xlix.

Le Tayra, ou le Galera. *De Buffon*, xv. 155. *Schreber*, cxxxv.

W. with the upper jaw much longer than the lower: eyes placed mid-way between the ears and tip of the noſe: ears like the human: tongue rough: tail declining downwards, leſſening towards the point: feet ſtrong, and formed for digging: ſhape of the body like that of a rat: ſize of a ſmall rabbet: of a duſky color: the hair rough.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guinea:* common about the negro ſettlements: burrows like a rabbet: very fierce; if drove to neceſſity will fly at man or beaſt: very deſtructive to poultry: ſeems to be the *Kokeboe* of *Boſman* *, which only differs in color, being red.

209. GUIANA. Muſtela barbara. M. pedibus fiſſis atra, collo ſubtus macula alba triloba. *Lin. Syſt.* 67.

Muſtela maxima atra moſcum redolens. *Tayra*, groſſe Belette. *Barrere France Æquin.* 155.

W. with round ears, covered with down: an aſh-colored ſpace between the eyes: a trilobated ſpot on the lower part of the neck: ſize of a martin: color black: hairs coarſe.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana:* when it rubs itſelf againſt trees, leaves behind an unctuous matter, that ſcents of muſk.

* *Hiſt. Guinea*, 239.

La petite Fouine de la Guiane. *De Buffon Suppl.* iii. 162. *tab.* xxiv. 210. WOOLLY.

W. with a long ſlender noſe: upper jaw longer than the lower: ears very ſhort and round: body covered with woolly hair: tail taper, ending in a point, between eight and nine inches long: body, from noſe to tail, between fifteen and ſixteen.

M. *de Buffon* does not mention the color; by his figure the belly ſeems white. He ſays it inhabits *Guiana*. I am doubtful whether it is not one of the above ſpecies.

211. ICHNEUMON.

Ιχνευμων. *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* ix. *c.* 6. *Oppian Cyneg.* iii. 407.
Ichneumon. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 24.
L'Ichneumon, que les *Egyptiens* nomment Rat * de Pharaon. *Belon obſ.* 95. *Portraits*, 106. *Proſp. Alp.* i. 234. *Geſner quad.* 566. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 202. *Shaw's Travels*, 249, 376.
Muſtela Ægyptiaca. *Klein quad.* 64.
Meles Ichneumon digitis mediis longioribus, lateralibus æqualibus, unguibus ſubuniformibus. *Haſſelquiſt itin.* 191.
Ichneumon: Mus *Pharaonis* vulgo. *Briſſon quad.* 181.
Viverra Ichneumon. V. cauda e baſi incraſſata ſenſim attenuata, pollicibus remotiuſculis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 63. *Schreber*, cxvi. A. LEV. MUS.

β. INDIAN. Quil, vel Quirpele. *Garcia Arom.* 214. *Raii ſyn quad.* 197.
Viverra Mungo. *Kæmpfer Amæn.* 574.
De Mongkos. *Valentyn Amboin.* iii.
Serpenticida ſive Moncus. *Rumph. herb. Amboin. App.* 69. *tab.* xxviii.
Indian Ichneumon. *Edw.* 199.
Ichneumon ſeu vulpecula Ceilonica. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 66. *tab.* xli. *fig.* 1.
La Mangouſte. *De Buffon*, xiii. 150. *tab.* xix. Le Nems, *tom.* xvi. 174. *tab.* xxvii.
Viverra indica. V. ex griſeo rufeſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 177. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 198. *Schreber*, cxvi. LEV. MUS.

W. with bright flame-colored eyes: ſmall rounded ears, almoſt naked: noſe long and ſlender: body thicker than

* The *Ægyptians* never ſtyle it *Phar*, or Mouſe, but *Nems*, or Ferret, from its reſemblance to that animal. *Haſſelquiſt*, 196. This *Forſkal* confirms, p. 111.

that of others of this genus: tail very thick at the baſe, tapering to a point: legs ſhort: the hair is hard and coarſe: color various in different animals, from different countries; in ſome alternately barred with dull yellowiſh brown and white; in others, pale brown and mouſe-coloured; ſo that the animal appears mottled: throat and belly of a uniform brown: beneath the tail is an orifice not unlike that of a badger.

The ſpecimen in the *Aſhmolean Muſeum* was thirteen inches and a half long to the origin of the tail; the tail eleven: the *Ægyptian* variety is the largeſt. Some are forty-two inches long from the noſe to the extremity of the tail. M. *de Buffon* gives the figure of one, in the xxvith plate of his Supplement, vol. iii. under the name of *La Grande Mangouſte:* the tail is longer, and more ſlender than that of the common kind, and the hair univerſally more broken and coarſer.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, *Barbary*, *India*, and its *iſlands:* a moſt uſeful animal; being an inveterate enemy to the ſerpents and other noxious reptiles which infeſt the torrid zone: attacks without dread that moſt fatal of ſerpents the *Naja*, or *Cobra di Capello*; and ſhould it receive a wound in the combat, inſtantly retires; and is ſaid to obtain * an antidote from a certain herb; after which

* A fact, as yet, not well eſtabliſhed: Botaniſts are not yet agreed about the ſpecies of this ſanative plant, whoſe uſe, it is pretended, this weeſel pointed out to mankind: thoſe who have ſeen the combats between the *Ichneumon* and *Naia*, never could diſcover it: *Kæmpfer*, a writer of the firſt authority, who viſited *India*, and who had a tame Ichneumon, and been witneſs to its battles with the ſerpent, ſays no more than that it retired and eat the roots of any herb it met with. It is from the *Indians* he received the account of the root, whoſe veracity he

which it returns to the attack, and ſeldom fails of victory. Is a great deſtroyer of the eggs of crocodiles, which it digs out of the ſand; and even kills multitudes of the young of thoſe terrible reptiles: it was not therefore without reaſon, that the antient *Ægyptians* ranked the *Ichneumon* among their Deities: is at preſent domeſticated, and kept in houſes in *India* and in *Ægypt*; for it is more uſeful than a cat, in deſtroying rats and mice: grows very tame: is very active; ſprings with great agility on its prey; will glide along the ground like a ſerpent, and ſeem as if without feet: ſits up like a ſquirrel, and eats with its fore feet: catches any thing that is flung to it: is a great enemy to poultry: will feign itſelf dead till they come within reach: loves fiſh: draws its prey, after ſucking the blood, to its hole: its excrements very fœtid: when it ſleeps, brings its head and tail under its belly, appearing like a round ball, with two legs ſticking out. *Rumphius* obſerves how ſkilfully it ſeizes the ſerpents by the throat, ſo as to avoid receiving any injury: and *Lucan* beautifully deſcribes

he ſpeaks moſt contemptuouſly of. *Amœn. Exot.* 576. *Rumphius* never ſaw the plant growing; but deſcribes it from a ſpecimen ſent him from *Java*; for he ſays the *Indians* would perſuade him that it had no leaves. Vide *Herb. Amboin. App.* 71. All that ſeems certain is, that the *Indians* have a plant, of whoſe *alexipharmic* virtues they have a high opinion, and are ſaid to uſe it with ſucceſs againſt the dreadful *macaſſar* poiſon, and the bite of ſerpents. *Kæmpfer* ſays he had good ſucceſs with one ſpecies, in putrid fevers, and found it infallible for the bite of a mad dog. As there is no doubt but a moſt uſeful plant of this nature does exiſt in the *Indies*, it is to be hoped that ſtrict enquiry will be made after it. In order to direct their ſearches, they are referred to

Garçia ab Horto's Hiſt. Aromatum in Clus. Exot. 214.
Kæmpfer Amœn. Exot. 573. *Rumph. Herb. Amboin. App.* 29.
Amœn. Acad. ii. 89. *Flora Zeylanica*, 46, 190, 239.

ſcribes the ſame addreſs of this animal, in conquering the *Ægyptian* Aſp.

Aſpidas ut Pharias *cauda ſolertior hoſtis*
Ludit, et iratas incerta provocat umbra :
Obliquanſque caput vanas ſerpentis in auras
Effuſæ toto comprendit guttura morſu
Letiferam citra ſaniem : tunc irrita peſtis
Exprimitur, fauceſque fluunt pereunte veneno. Lib. iv. 724.

Thus oft' th' *Ichneumon*, on the banks of *Nile*,
Invades the deadly *Aſpic* by a wile ;
While artfully his ſlender tail is play'd,
The ſerpent darts upon the dancing ſhade ;
Then turning on the foe with ſwift ſurprize,
Full on the throat the nimble ſeizer flies :
The gaſping ſnake expires beneath the wound,
His guſhing jaws with poiſonous floods abound,
And ſhed the fruitleſs miſchief on the ground.
ROWE.

212. FOUR-TOED. Le Surikate. *De Buffon*, xiii. 72. *tab.* viii. *Schreber*, cxvii. *Miller's plates*, xx.

With a very ſharp-pointed noſe : head depreſſed : cheeks inflated : upper jaw much longer than the lower ; tip black ; whiſkers black, ariſing from warty tubera : irides duſky : region about the eyes black : ears ſmall, rounded, black, lying cloſe to the head.

Tongue oblong, blunt, aculeated backwards.

Six ſmall inciſores ; two long canine in each jaw, and five grinders on each ſide.

Back



YELLOW WEESEL. N°213.

Back very broad, and a little convex: belly broad and flat.

Legs ſhort: feet ſmall, naked at the bottom; four toes on each: the claws on the fore feet long, like thoſe of the badger; on the hind feet ſhort.

Color of the hairs brown near the bottom, black near the ends, and hoary at the points; thoſe on the back undulated: inſide of the legs yellowiſh brown: tail tufted with black.

Length from noſe to tail eleven inches; of tail eight: the laſt thick at the baſe, ending pretty abrupt.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called *Meer-rat*: feeds on fleſh; preys on mice; is a great enemy to *Blattæ*: is always making a grunting noiſe; is much in motion: ſits quite erect, dropping its fore legs on its breaſt, and moving its head with great eaſe, as if on a pivot, and appearing as if it liſtened, or had juſt ſpied ſomething new. When pleaſed, it makes a rattling noiſe with its tail, for which reaſon the *Dutch* at the *Cape* call it *Klapper-maus* *. It is alſo found in *Java*, where the *Javaneſe* ſtyle it *Jupe*; the *Dutch*, *Suracatje* *. The animal which I examined was brought alive from the *Cape*.

Yellow maucauco. *Syn. quad.* No. 108. 213. YELLOW.

W. with a ſhort duſky noſe: ſmall eyes: ears ſhort, broad, and flapping, and placed at a great diſtance from each other: head flat and broad: cheeks ſwelling out: tongue very long: legs and thighs ſhort, and very thick: five toes to each foot, ſeparated and ſtanding all forward: claws large, a little hooked, and of a fleſh-color.

* *Pallas* Miſcel. Zool. 59, 60.

The hairs ſhort, ſoft, gloſſy, cloſely ſet together: on the head, back, and ſides a mixture of yellow and black: cheeks, inſide of the legs, and the belly, yellow: half way down the middle of the belly is a broad duſky liſt, ending at the tail; and another from the head along the middle of the back to the tail: tail of a bright tawny, mixed with black; is round, and has the ſame prehenſile faculty as ſome of the monkies have: length from the noſe to the tail nineteen inches; of the tail ſeventeen.

MANNERS. It was very good-natured and ſportive; would catch hold of any thing with its tail, and ſuſpend itſelf: lay with its head under its legs and belly.

PLACE. Shewn about twelve years ago in *London*: its keeper ſaid it came from the mountains of *Jamaica*, and called it a *Potto*, the name given by ſome writers to a ſpecies of *Sloth* found in *Guinea*. LEV. MUS.

Le Kinkajou. *De Buffon*, xvi. 244. tab. l.

214. MEXICAN. W. with a ſhort duſky noſe: tongue of a vaſt length: ſmall eyes, encircled with duſky: ears ſhort and rounded, and placed very diſtant: the hairs ſhort; on the head, upper part of the body, and the tail, the colors are yellow, grey, and black intermixed: the ſides of the throat and under ſide, and the inſides of the legs, of a lively yellow: the belly of a dirty white, tinged with yellow.

The toes ſeparated: the claws crooked, white, guttered beneath.

SIZE. The length from head to tail two feet five *(French)*; of the tail, one foot three: the tail is taper, covered with hair, except

beneath, near the end, which is naked, and of a fine fleſh-color. It is extremely like the former; but larger in all its parts.

Like the former, it has a prehenſile tail, and is naturally very good-natured: goes to ſleep at approach of day; wakes towards night, and becomes very lively: makes uſe of its feet to catch at any thing: has many of the actions of a monkey: eats like a ſquirrel, holding the food in its hands: has variety of cries during night; one like the low barking of a dog: its plaintive note is cooing; its menacing, hiſſing; its angry, confuſed. MANNERS.

Is very fond of ſugar, and all ſweet things: eats fruits, and all kinds of vegetables: will fly at poultry, catch them under the wing, ſuck the blood, and leave them without tearing them: prefers a duck to a pullet; yet hates the water.

M. *de Buffon* calls this animal *le Kinkajou*, after a deſcription (given by M. *Dennis)* of one of that name found in *N. America*, deſcribed alſo by *Charlevoix*, under the name of *Carcajou*; both which, in fact, are the ſame as my *Puma*, N° 160. M. *Dennis* gives it the ſame manners; adds, that it climbs trees, watches the approach of the mooſe, falls on, and ſoon deſtroys it. He ſays, he loſt a heifer by one of thoſe animals, which at once eat through its neck; but the quadruped in queſtion never could have the powers attributed to ſo ferocious a creature. This therefore is new, and by form and manners a proper concomitant of the animal laſt deſcribed.

This animal was brought to *Paris* from *New Spain*, and lived there two or three years. It is a very diſtinct ſpecies from the former, of which M. *de Buffon* gives a very indifferent figure, taken from the animal I deſcribe.

215. Brasilian. Coati. *Marcgrave Braſil.* 228. *De Laet.* 486. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 180. *Klein quad.* 72.
Vulpes minor, roſtro ſuperiore longiuſculo, cauda annulatim ex nigro et rufo variegatâ. Quachy. *Barrere France Æquin.* 167.
Viverra naſua. V. rufa, cauda albo annulato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 64.
Urſus naſo producto et mobili, cauda annulatim variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 190.
Le Coati brun. *De Buffon,* viii. 358. *tab.* xlviii. *Schreber,* cxviii.
Badger of *Guiana. Bancroft,* 141. Lev. Mus.

W. with the upper jaw lengthened into a pliant, moveable *proboſcis*, much longer than the lower jaw : ears rounded : eyes ſmall : noſe duſky : hair on the body ſmooth, ſoft, and gloſſy, of a bright bay color : tail annulated with duſky and bay : breaſt whitiſh : length, from noſe to tail, eighteen inches ; tail, thirteen.

β. Dusky. Noſe and ears formed like the preceding : above and beneath the eye two ſpots of white : hair on the back and ſides duſky at the roots, black in the middle, and tipt with yellow : chin, throat, ſides of the cheeks, and belly, yellowiſh : feet black : tail annulated with black and white ; ſometimes the tail is of an uniform duſky color *. *Le Coati noiratre* of M. *de Buffon. tab.* xlvii. *Schreber,* cxix. The *Coati-mondi* of *Marcgrave.*

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana :* feeds on fruits, eggs, and poultry : runs up trees very nimbly : eats like a dog, holding its food be-

* Deſcribed as a diſtinct ſpecies by *Linnæus,* under the title of *viverra Narica.* V. *ſubfuſca, cauda unicolore,* 64. and by M. *Briſſon,* under that of *Urſus naſo producto et mobili, cauda unicolore,* 190.

tween

tween its fore-legs: is eaſily made tame: is very good-natured: makes a ſort of whiſtling noiſe: ſeems much inclined to ſleep in the day. *Marcgrave* obſerves, that they are very ſubject to gnaw their own tails.

Yzquiepatl. *Hernandez Mex.* 332. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 181. *Klein quad.* 72.
Meles Surinamenſis. *Briſſon quad.* 185.
Ichneumon de Yzquiepatl. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* xlii.
Le Coaſe. *De Buffon?* xiii. 288. *tab.* xxxviii. *Schreber*, cxx.

216. STIPLING.

W. with a ſhort ſlender noſe: ſhort ears and legs: black body, full of hair: tail long, of a black and white color: length, from noſe to tail, about eighteen inches.

Inhabits *Mexico*, and perhaps other parts of *America*. This, and the four following ſpecies, remarkable for the peſtiferous, ſuffocating, and moſt fœtid vapour they emit from behind, when attacked, purſued, or frightened: it is their only means of defence: ſome turn * their tail to their enemy, and keep them at a diſtance by a frequent *crepitus*; and others ejaculate their urine, tainted with the horrid effluvia, to the diſtance of eighteen feet: the purſuers are ſtopped by the terrible ſtench: ſhould any of this liquid fall into the eyes, it almoſt occaſions blindneſs; if on the cloaths, the ſmell will remain for ſeveral days, in ſpite of all waſhing; they muſt even be buried in freſh ſoil, in order to be ſweetened. Dogs that are not true bred, run back as ſoon as they perceive the ſmell; thoſe that have been uſed to it, will kill the animal; but are often obliged to relieve them-

* *Wood's voy.* in *Dampier*, iv. 96; the reſt of the account is taken from *Cateſby* and *Kalm*.

ſelves

ſelves by thruſting their noſes into the ground. There is no bearing the company of a dog that has killed one, for ſeveral days.

Profeſſor *Kalm* was one night in great danger of being ſuffocated by one that was purſued into a houſe where he ſlept; and it affected the cattle ſo, that they bellowed through pain. Another, which was killed by a maid-ſervent in a cellar, ſo affected her with its ſtench, that ſhe lay ill for ſeveral days: all the proviſions that were in the place were ſo tainted, that the owner was obliged to throw them away.

Notwithſtanding this, the fleſh is reckoned good meat, and not unlike that of a pig: but it muſt be ſkinned as ſoon as killed, and the bladder taken carefully out. The *Virginian* ſpecies, or *ſkunk*, is capable of being tamed, and will follow its maſter like a dog: it never emits its vapour, except terrified.

It breeds in hollow trees, or holes under ground, or in clefts of rocks: climbs trees with great agility: kills poultry, eats eggs, and deſtroys young birds.

217. STRIATED.

Pole-cat, or Skunk. *Lawſon Carolina.*
Pole-cat. *Cateſby Carolina*, ii.
Muſtela Americana fœtida. *Klein quad.* 64.
Muſtela nigra tæniis in dorſo albis. *Briſſon quad.* 181.
Viverra putorius. V. fuſca lineis quatuor dorſalibus parallelis albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 64.
Le Conepate. *De Buffon*, xiii. 288. *tab.* xl. *Schreber*, cxxii.

W. with rounded ears: head, neck, belly, legs, and tail, black: the back and ſides marked with five parallel white lines; one on the top of the back; the others on each ſide: the ſecond extends ſome way up the tail, which is long, and

and buſhy towards the end: ſize of an *European* Pole-cat; the back more arched: varies in the diſpoſition of the ſtripes.

Inhabits *N. America*: when attacked, briſtles up its hair, and flings its body into a round form: its vapour horrid. *Du Pratz* ſays, that the male of the *Pole-cat*, or *Skunk*, is of a ſhining black: perhaps the *Coaſe* of M. *de Buffon* is the male; for his deſcription does not agree with the *Yzquiepatl*, which he makes ſynonymous.

Chinche. *Feuilleè obſ. Peru*, 1714, *p.* 272.
Skunk, Fiſkatta. *Kalm's voy. Forſter's tr.* i. 273. *tab.* ii. *Joſſelyn's voy.* 85.
Enfant du Diable, Bete puante. *Charlevoix Nouv. France*, v. 196.
Le Chinche. *De Buffon*, xiii. 294. *tab.* xxxix. *Schreber*, cxxi. Lev. Mus.

218. SKUNK.

W. with ſhort rounded ears: black cheeks: a white ſtripe from the noſe, between the ears, to the back: upper part of the neck, and the whole back, white; divided at the bottom by a black line, commencing at the tail, and paſſing a little way up the back: belly and legs black: tail very full of long coarſe hair; generally black, ſometimes tipt with white: that figured by M. *de Buffon* entirely white: nails on all the feet, very long, like thoſe on the fore-feet of a badger. Rather leſs than the former.

Inhabits *Peru*, and *N. America*, as far as *Canada*: of the ſame manners and ſtench with the others.

219. ZORILLA. *Annas* of the Indians, *Zorrinas* of the Spaniards. *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, 331. Mariputa, Mafutiliqui. *Gumilla Orenoque*, iii. 240. *De Buffon*, *Schreber*, cxxiii.

W. with the back and ſides marked with ſhort ſtripes of black and white; the laſt tinged with yellow: tail long and buſhy; part white, part black: legs and belly black. Leſs than the preceding.

Inhabits *Peru*, and other parts of *S. America*: its peſtilential vapour overcomes even the panther of *America*, and ſtupefies that formidable enemy.

220. RATEL. Viverra Ratel. *Sparman Stock. Wettſk. Hondl.* 1777, 148. tab. iv. Stink-bingſem. *Kolben*, ii. 133. Blaireau puant. *Voy. de la Caille*, 182.

W. with a blunt black noſe: no external ears; in their place, only a ſmall rim round the orifice: tongue rough: legs ſhort: claws very long; ſtrait, like thoſe of a badger, and guttered beneath: color of the forehead, crown, and whole upper part of the body, of a cinereous grey: cheeks, and ſpace round the ears, throat, breaſt, belly, and limbs, black: from each ear to the tail extends along the ſides a duſky line, leaving beneath another of grey.

SIZE. Length from noſe to tail forty inches: of the tail, twelve: fore claws, an inch and three quarters long: hind claws one inch.

PLACE. Inhabits the Cape of *Good Hope*; lives on honey, and is a great enemy

enemy to bees, which in that country uſually inhabit the deſerted burrows of the *Æthiopian* boar, the porcupine, jackals, and other animals: preys in the evening: aſcends to the higheſt parts of the deſerts to look about, and will then put one foot before its eyes, to prevent the dazzling of the ſun. The reaſon of its going to an eminence, is for the ſake of ſeeing or hearing the *honey-guide cuckoo* *, which lives on bees, and, as it were, conducts it to their haunts: the *Hottentots* profit of the ſame guide. This animal cannot climb; but when he finds the bees lodged in trees, through rage at the diſappointment, will bite the bark from the bottoms: by this ſign alſo, the *Hottentots* know that there is a neſt of bees above. MANNERS.

The hair is very ſtiff, and the hide ſo tough, probably formed ſo by nature, as a defence againſt the ſting of bees, that it is not eaſily killed. It makes a ſtout reſiſtance by biting and ſcratching, and the dogs cannot faſten on its ſkin. A pack which could tear a middle-ſized lion to pieces, can make no impreſſion on the hide of this beaſt: by worrying, they will leave it for dead, yet without inflicting on it any wounds.

This ſeems to be the *Stinkblinſem* of *Kolben*, and *Blaireaupuant* of *La Caille*, which they brand for the horrible ſtench which it emits from behind, by breaking wind; but the *Abbè* ſays, it quickly diſcharges the noiſome air. Mr. *Sparman* is ſilent in reſpect to this circumſtance. The *Hottentots* call it *Ratel*.

To ſome animal of this ſpecies muſt be referred, in all probability, the *quoll* of *New Holland*; which is deſcribed as reſembling 221. QUOLL.

* A new ſpecies, very fond of honey, which by its noiſe directs men, as well as this beaſt, to the bees neſt. *Sparman*, in Phil. Tranſ. lxvii. 43.

a pole-cat, with a brown back, ſpotted with white, and the belly of a pure white, in which it differs from the others of theſe fœtid animals. Seen by Captain *Cook* in *New Holland*, where the natives call it *Quoll* *.

222. BLOTCHED. Viverra tigrina. *Schreber*, tab. cxv.

W. with a round head: ſhort noſe: pointed ears: white whiſkers: yellowiſh white noſe and cheeks; a round black ſpot on each ſide of the former: a duſky line down the middle of the forehead: back and outſide of the limbs a reddiſh brown: ſides and thighs yellowiſh white, blotched with deep brown: tail as long as the body; of a reddiſh brown color; marked ſpirally near the end with black.

Deſcribed from the print in Mr. *Schreber*'s work, the letter-preſs not being at this time arrived.

223. CIVET.

La civette qu'on nommoit anciennement Hyæna. *Belon. obſ.* 94.
Zibettus. *Caii opuſc.* 43.
Felis Zibethus. *Geſner quad.* 837.
Animal Zibethicum, maſc. et fœm. *Hernandez Mex.* 580, 581.
Civet Cat. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 178.
Coati civetta vulgo. *Klein quad.* 73.
Meles faſciis et maculis albis nigris et rufeſcentibus variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 186.
Viverra Zibetha. V. cauda annulata, dorſo cinereo nigroque undatim ſtriato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 65.
La Civette. *De Buffon*, ix. 299. *tab.* xxxiv. *Schreber*, cxi. LEV. MUS.

W. with ſhort rounded ears: ſky-blue eyes: ſharp noſe; the tip black: ſides of the face, chin, breaſt, legs, and feet, black: the reſt of the face, and part of the ſides of the

* *Cook*'s voy. 1770. iii. 626.

neck, white, tinged with yellow: from each ear are three black ſtripes, ending at the throat and ſhoulders: the back and ſides cinereous, tinged with yellow, marked with large duſky ſpots diſpoſed in rows: the hair coarſe; that on the top of the body longeſt, ſtanding up like a mane: the tail ſometimes wholly black; ſometimes ſpotted near the baſe: length, from noſe to tail, about two feet three inches; the tail fourteen inches: the body pretty thick.

PLACE. Inhabits *India* *, the *Philippine* iſles †, *Guinea* ‡, *Æthiopia* ‖, and *Madagaſcar* §: the famous drug *muſk*, or civet, is produced from an aperture between the privities and the anus, in both ſexes, ſecreted from certain glands. The perſons who keep them, procure the muſk by ſcraping the inſide of this bag twice a week with an iron *ſpatula*, and get about a dram each time; but it is ſeldom ſold pure, being generally mixed with ſuet or oil, to make it more weighty: the males yield the moſt; eſpecially when they are previouſly irritated. They are fed, when young, with pap made of millet, with a little fleſh or fiſh; when old, with raw fleſh: in a wild ſtate prey on fowl.

* *Dellon's voy.* 82. † *Argenſola*, iii. ‡ *Boſman*, 238. *Barbot.* 114.
‖ *Rauwolff's Travels*, ii. 482. § *Flacourt's Madagaſcar*, 154; where it is called *Falanouc*.

ß. Zibet. Animal Zibethecum Americanum. *Hernandez Mex.* 538.
Felis Zibethus. *Geſner quad.* 836.

Le Zibet. *De Buffon*, 299. *tab.* xxxi. *Schreber*, cxii.

W. with ſhort rounded ears: ſharp long noſe: pale cinereous face: head, and lower part of the neck, mixed with dirty white, brown, and black: ſides of the neck marked with ſtripes of black, beginning near the ears, and ending at the breaſt and ſhoulders: from the middle of the neck, along the ridge of the back, extends a black line, reaching ſome way up the tail: on each ſide are two others: the ſides ſpotted with aſh-color and black: the tail barred with black and white; the black bars broader on the upper ſide than the lower.

A variety firſt diſtinguiſhed from the other by M. *de Buffon*; but figured long before by *Hernandez* and *Geſner*: unknown in *Mexico* *, till introduced there from the *Philippine* iſles. Theſe animals ſeem not to be known to the antients: it is probable the drug was brought without their knowing its origin; for it is certain the fine gentlemen at *Rome* uſed perfumes.

Paſtillos Rufillus *olet.*

* *Fernandez Now. Hiſp.* ii.

La

I



II



I BRASILIAN WEESEL Nº 215. II FOSSANE Nº 225

La Genette. *Belon obſ.* 74.
Genetha. *Geſner quad.* 549, 550.
Genetta vel Ginetta. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 201.
Coati, ginetta Hiſpanis. *Klein quad.* 73.
Muſtela cauda ex annulis alternatim albidis et nigris variegata. *Briſſon quad.* 186.
Viverra Genetta. V. cauda annulata, corpore fulvo-nigricante maculato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 65.
La Genette. *De Buffon*, ix. 343. *tab.* xxxvi. *Schreber*, cxiii. Lev. Mus.

224. Genet.

W. with ears a little pointed: ſlender body: very long tail: color of the body a pale tawny, ſpotted with black; and the ridge of the back marked with a black line: the tail annulated with black and tawny: feet black: ſometimes the ground color of the hair inclines to grey: about the ſize of a martin; but the fur is ſhorter.

Inhabits *Turky*, *Syria*, and *Spain*; frequents the banks of rivers; ſmells faintly of muſk, and, like the civet, has an orifice beneath the tail: is kept tame in the houſes at *Conſtantinople*, and is as uſeful as a cat in catching mice.

Places.

La Foſſane. *De Buffon*, xiii. 163. *tab.* xx. *Schreber*, cxiv. Lev. Mus.

225. Fossane.

W. with a ſlender body: rounded ears: black eyes: body and legs covered with cinereous hair, mixed with tawny: from the hind part of the head, towards the back and ſhoulders, extend four black lines: the whole under ſide of the body of a dirty white: tail ſemi-annulated.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagaſcar*, and *Guinea*, *Cochin-china*, and the *Philippine* iſles: is fierce, and hard to be tamed: in *Guinea* is called *Berbe*; by the *Europeans*, Wine-bibber, being very greedy of *Palm-wine* *: deſtroys poultry: is, when young, reckoned very good to eat †.

The ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum* differed in ſo many reſpects, that it is neceſſary to give a full deſcription of it.

W. with a white ſpot on each ſide of the noſe, and another beneath each eye: the reſt of the noſe, cheeks, and throat, black: ears very large, upright, rounded, thin, naked, and black: forehead, ſides, thighs, rump, and upper part of the legs, cinereous: on the back are many long black hairs: on the ſhoulders, ſides, and rump are diſperſed ſome black ſpots: tail black towards the end; near the baſe mixed with tawny, and ſlightly annulated with black: feet black: claws white.

Size of the Genet, to which it bears a great reſemblance: tail of the length of the body.

* *Boſman*, 239.

† *Flacourt's hiſt. Madagaſcar*, 512; where it is called *Foſſa*.

Six cutting teeth, two canine, in each jaw. XXIV. OTTER.
Five toes on each foot; each toe connected by a ſtrong web.

Lutra. *Agricola An. Subter.* 482. *Geſner quad.* 687. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 187.
Wydra. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 221.
Otter. *Klein quad.* 91.
Muſtela Lutra. M. plantis palmatis nudis, cauda corpore dimidio breviore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 66. Utter. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 12.
Lutra caſtanei coloris. *Briſſon quad.* 201. 226. GREATER.
Le Loutre. *Belon Aquat.* 26. *De Buffon,* vii. 134. *tab.* xi. *Schreber,* cxxvi. A. B.
Otter. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 19. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* c. LEV. MUS.

O. with ſhort ears: eyes placed near the noſe: lips thick: whiſkers large: the color a deep brown, except two ſmall ſpots each ſide the noſe, and another beneath the chin: the throat and breaſt cinereous: legs ſhort and thick, and looſely joined to the body; capable of being brought on a line with the body, and performing the part of fins; each toe connected to the other by a broad ſtrong web.

The uſual length, from the tip of the noſe to the baſe of the tail, is twenty-three inches; of the tail ſixteen: the weight of the male otter, from eighteen to twenty-ſix pounds; of the female, from thirteen to twenty-two. SIZE.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, N. and N. E. of *Aſia*, even as far as *Kamtſchatka*; is found in none of the *Aleutian* or *Fox Iſlands*, except in the eaſternmoſt, which are ſuppoſed to be near to the new world: abounds in *North America*, particularly in *Canada*, where the moſt valuable furs of this kind are produced: dwells in the banks of rivers; burrows, forming the entrance of its hole beneath the water; works upwards towards the ſurface of the earth, and makes a ſmall orifice, or air-hole, in the midſt of PLACE.

ſome

ſome buſh: is a cleanly animal, and depoſits its excrements in only one place: ſwims and dives with great eaſe: very deſtructive to fiſh; if they fail, makes excurſions on land, and preys on lambs and poultry. Sometimes breeds in ſinks and drains; brings four or five young at a time: hunts its prey againſt the ſtream; frequents not only freſh waters, but ſometimes preys in the ſea; but not remote from ſhore: will give a ſort of loud whiſtle by way of ſignal to one another *: is a fierce animal; its bite hard and dangerous: is capable of being tamed, to follow its maſter like a dog, and even to fiſh for him, and return with its prey.

The *Latax* of *Ariſtotle* †; poſſibly a large variety of Otter ‡.

* *Leonard Baldner*, iii. 139. fig. This was the perſon whom Mr. *Willughby* calls a fiſherman on the *Rhine*, of whom, on his travels in 1663, he bought a moſt beautiful and accurate collection of drawings of birds, fiſh, and a few beaſts, frequenting that great river about *Straſbourg*, of which city *Leonard* ſtiles himſelf, fiſherman and burgher. The work is dated in 1653. If I may judge from the elegance of his dreſs, in the portrait prefixed to the firſt volume, it ſhould appear that he was a perſon of conſiderable wealth. A *German* MS. deſcription is placed oppoſite to each drawing. This valuable work is now in the poſſeſſion of EDWARD KING, *Eſq*; and had been bought by a relation of his out of the collection of Dr. MEAD.

† *Hiſt. An. lib.* viii. *c.* 5. vide *Br. Zool.* i. 86. 4to.

‡ Mr. *Banks*, on his return from *Newfoundland*, was ſo obliging as to communicate to me the following account of ſome animals ſeen by a gentleman who went on that voyage; which I take the liberty of inſerting here, as they bear ſome relation to the Otter in their way of life. He obſerved, ſitting on a rock, near the mouth of a river, five animals, ſhaped like *Italian* grehounds, bigger than a fox, of a ſhining black color, with long legs, and long taper tail. They often leaped into the water and brought up trouts, which they gave to their young which were ſitting with them. On his appearing, they all took to the water, and ſwam a little way from ſhore, kept their heads out of the water, and looked at him. An old Furrier ſaid, that he remembered the ſkin of one ſold for five guineas; and that the *French* often ſee them in *Hare Bay*.

Siya & Cariguibeiu. *Marcgrave Braſil,* 234. *Des Marchais,* iii. 306.

Lutra Braſilienſis. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 189. *Briſſon quad.* 202.

227. Brasilian.

O. with a round head like that of a cat: teeth feline: eyes ſmall, round, and black: large whiſkers: ears round: feet in form of thoſe of a monkey, with five toes; the inner the ſhorteſt: claws ſharp: tail reaching no lower than the feet; flat and naked *.

Hair ſoft, and not long; entirely black, excepting the head, which is duſky; and the throat, which is yellow.

Size. Bulk of a middling dog. If the ſame with the otters of *Guiana*, mentioned by M. *de Buffon*, it weighs from forty to a hundred pounds †.

Place. Inhabits *Braſil, Guiana*, and the borders of the *Oronoko*, provided the *Guachi* of *Gumilla* be the ſame ‡. *Marcgrave* ſays that it is an amphibious animal; lives on fiſh, and cruſtaceous animals, ſuch as cray-fiſh; and is very dextrous in robbing the nets and weels of what it finds in them: makes a noiſe like a young puppy. The

* *Barrere Fr. Æquin.* 155.

† *Suppl.* iii. 158, 159.

‡ *Hiſt. de l'Orenoque,* iii. 239. *Gumilla* calls them alſo *Loups ou Chiens d'eau,* and ſays they are as large as a ſetting-dog. There is a great diſagreement in the form of the feet, with others of the Otter kind. The writers who have had opportunity of examining it, are ſilent about the webs, the character of the genus. Till that point is ſettled, I muſt remain doubtful whether it be the *Saricovienne* of *Andrew Thevet*, as M. *de Buffon* conjectures. The ſize of the latter is another objection, which will apologize for my making a ſeparate article of that animal till this point is ſettled.

 fleſh

fleſh is reckoned delicate eating, and does not taſte fiſhy, notwithſtanding its food.

If this is the *Guachi*, as probably it is, it burrows on the banks of rivers, and lives in ſociety: are extremely cleanly, and carry to a diſtance the bones and reliques of the fiſh they have been eating. They go in troops; are very fierce, and make a ſtrong defence againſt the dogs; but if taken young are ſoon tamed.

228. LESSER.

Noerza. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 768.
Latax; *Germ.* Nurtz. *nobis* Nurek. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 218.
Muſtela Lutreola. M. plantis palmatis, hirſutis ore albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 66. *Fennis,* Tichurt; *Suecis,* Mænk. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 13.
Norka. *Ritchkoff orenb. Topogr.* i. 295. *Schreber,* cxxvi.

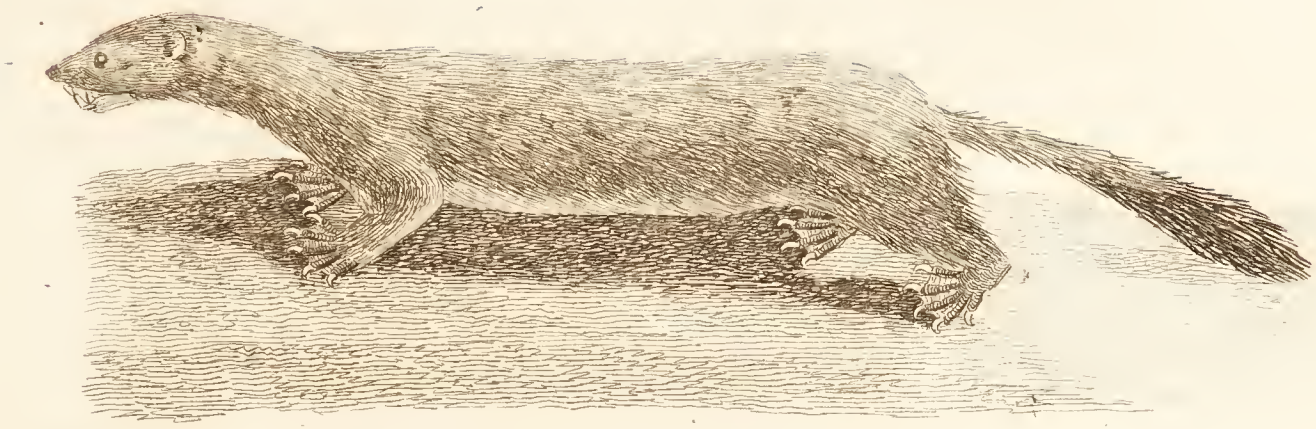
O. with roundiſh ears: white chin: top of the head hoary; in ſome tawny: body tawny and duſky; the ſhort hairs being yellowiſh; the long hairs black: the feet broad, webbed, and covered with hair: tail duſky, and ends in a point: of the form of an otter, but thrice as ſmall.

PLACE. Inhabits *Poland*, and the north of *Europe*; and is found on the banks of all the rivers in the country north of the *Yaik*. None are found beyond the lake *Baikal*, or in the north-eaſt parts of *Sibiria*. Lives on fiſh, frogs, and water-inſects: its fur very valuable; next in beauty to that of the ſable. Caught in *Baſhkiria* with dogs and traps: is moſt exceſſively fœtid.

The *Minx* of *North America* is the ſame animal with this. The late worthy Mr. *Peter Collinſon*.* favored me with the following account

* By letter dated *June* 14, 1764. *Lawſon* alſo gives ſome account of it, p. 122, *Hiſt. Carolina:* He ſays it is a great enemy to the Tortoiſes; whoſe eggs

XXXVIII. P.354



LESSER OTTER. N°. 228.

account he received from Mr. *John Bartram*, of *Penſylvania*: 'The *Minx*,' (ſays he) 'frequents the water like the Otter, and 'very much reſembles it in ſhape and color, but is leſs; will 'abide longer under water than the muſk quaſh, muſk rat, or 'little beaver: yet it will leave its watery haunts to come and 'rob our hen-rooſts; bites off their heads and ſucks their blood: 'when vexed, it has a ſtrong loathſome ſmell; ſo may be called 'the *Water Pole Cat*: its length, from noſe to tail, twenty inches; 'the tail four: is of a fine ſhining dark brown color.'

From the conformity between the names this animal goes by, in *America* and *Sweden* (*Minx* and *Mænk*) it ſeems as if ſome *Swediſh* coloniſt, who had ſeen it in his own country, firſt beſtowed the name it now goes by, a little changed from the original: the ſkins are often brought over to *England*.

229. SARICOVIENNE.

O. of the ſize of a cat, with a fur fine as velvet, grey and black: web footed.

Lives more in the water than on land: the fleſh very delicate, and good to eat.

This appears to me to be the very ſame with *La petite Loutre*

it ſcrapes out of the ſand and devours: eats freſh-water muſcles, whoſe ſhells are found in great abundance at the mouth of their holes, high up in the rivers, in whoſe banks they live: may be made domeſtic: is a great deſtroyer of rats and mice. *La Hontan*, i. 232, ſeems to mean the ſame animal, by his *Foutereaux*, an amphibious ſort of little Pole-cats.

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d'eau douce de Cayenne, deſcribed and figured by M. *de Buffon* *, probably from a young animal.

Size. The body, ſays he, is ſeven inches *(French)* in length: the tail ſix inches and ſeven lines; ſlender, taper, tuberculated, convex above, flat beneath: ears rounded, and longer than uſual with otters: head, cheeks, and back, duſky; and the ſides marked regularly with the ſame colors, iſſuing from the back, extending almoſt to the belly; the ſpaces between of a yellowiſh grey: above each eye is a white ſpot: the throat, and whole under ſide of the body, of the ſame color: the toes before are divided; thoſe behind webbed.

M. *de la Borde*, as quoted by M. *de Buffon*, mentions another ſpecies of Otter frequent in the rivers of *Guiana*, weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds, and of a yellowiſh color.

230. Sea.

Muſtela Lutris. M. plantis palmatis piloſis, cauda corpore quadruplo breviore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 66. *Schreber*, cxxviii.
Lutra marina, Kalan. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 367. *tab.* xvi.
Sea Otter. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 122. *Muller's voy.* 57, 58.

O. with a black noſe: upper jaw longer and broader than the lower: long white whiſkers: irides hazel: ears ſmall, erect, conic: in the upper jaw are ſix cutting teeth; in the lower four: the grinders broad, adapted for breaking and comminuting cruſtaceous animals, and ſhell-fiſh: ſkin thick: hair thick and long, exceſſively black and gloſſy: beneath that a ſoft down: color ſometimes varies to ſilvery: legs thick and ſhort:

* *Suppl.* iii. 159. tab. xxii.

toes

toes covered with hair, and joined by a web: the hind feet exactly like thoſe of a ſeal, and have a membrane ſkirting the outſide of the exterior toe, like that of a gooſe. Length from noſe to tail about three feet: the tail thirteen inches and a half; flat, fulleſt of hair in the middle; ſharp-pointed. The biggeſt of theſe animals weigh ſeventy or eighty pounds. SIZE.

Inhabits, in vaſt abundance, *Bering*'s iſland, the *Aleutian* and the *Fox iſlands* between *Aſia* and *America*. PLACE.

Are moſt harmleſs animals: moſt affectionate to their young; will pine to death at the loſs of them, and die on the very ſpot where they have been taken from them: before the young can ſwim, they carry them in their paws, lying in the water on their backs: run very ſwiftly; ſwim often on their back, their ſides, and even in a perpendicular poſture: are very ſportive; embrace each other, and even kiſs: inhabit the ſhallows, or ſuch which abound with ſea-weeds: feed on lobſters, fiſh, *Sepiæ*, and ſhell-fiſh: breed once a year; bring but one young at a time; ſuckle it a year, bring it on ſhore: are dull ſighted, but quick ſcented: hunted for their ſkins, which are of great value; ſold to the *Chineſe* for ſeventy or a hundred *rubels* apiece: each ſkin weighs three pounds and a half. The young are reckoned very delicate meat, ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from a ſucking lamb. MANNERS.

DIV.

DIV. II. SECT. III.

DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.

Without canine teeth; and with two cutting teeth in each jaw.

Generally herbivorous, or frugivorous.

DIV. II. SECT. III. Digitated Quadrupeds.

XXV. CAVY.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Generally four toes on the fore feet, three behind.
Short ears: no tail, or a very ſhort one.
Pace creeping; and ſlow: numerous breeders: ſhort-lived.

231. CAPIBARA.

Caby-bara. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 230. *Piſo Braſil*, 99. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 126.
River Hog. *Wafer in Dampier*, iii. 400.
Cochon d'Eau. *Des Marchais*, iii. 314.
Sus maximus paluſtris. Cabiai, cabionora. *Barrere France Æquin.* 160.
Capivard. *Froger's voy.* 99.
Sus hydrochæris. S. plantis tridactylis cauda nulla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 103.
Hydrochærus, Le Cabiai. *Briſſon quad.* 80. *De Buffon*, xii. 384. *tab.* xlix.
Irabubos. *Gumilla Orenoque*, iii. 238.

C. with a very large and thick head and noſe: ſmall rounded ears: large black eyes: upper jaw longer than the lower: two ſtrong and great cutting teeth in each jaw: eight grinders in each jaw; and each of thoſe grinders form on their ſurface ſeemingly three teeth, each flat at their ends *: legs ſhort: toes long, connected near their bottoms by a ſmall web; their ends guarded by a ſmall hoof: no tail: hair on the body ſhort, rough, and

* M. *de Buffon* denies this: his deſcription was taken from a young ſubject; but *Marcgrave* and *Des Marchais*, who had opportunities of examining theſe animals in their native country, agree in this ſingular conſtruction of the teeth.

brown;

brown; on the noſe, long and hard whiſkers: grows to the ſize of a hog of two years old.

Inhabits the country from the Iſthmus of *Darien* to the *Braſils*, and even to *Paraguay*; lives in the fenny parts, not remote from the banks of great rivers, ſuch as the *Oronoque*, *Amazons*, and *Rio de la Plata*: runs ſlowly: ſwims and dives remarkably well, and keeps for a long time under water: feeds on fruits and vegetables: is very dextrous in catching fiſh, which it brings on ſhore, and eats at its eaſe: it ſits up, and holds its prey with its fore feet, feeding like an ape: feeds in the night, and commits great ravages in gardens: keeps in large herds, and makes an horrible noiſe like the braying of an aſs: grows very fat: the fleſh is eaten, is tender, but has an oily and fiſhy taſte: is eaſily made tame *, and ſoon grows very familiar. PLACE.

Cuniculus vel Porcellus Indicus. *Geſner quad.* 367.
Cavia Cobaya. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 224. *Piſo Braſil*, 102.
Mus ſeu cuniculus *Americanus et Guineenſis*, Porcelli pilis et voce, Cavia Cobaya. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 223.
Cavia Cobaya *Braſil*, quibuſdam mus Pharaonis. Tatu piloſus. *Klein quad.* 49.
Mus porcellus. M. cauda nulla, palmis tetradactylis, plantis tridactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 79. *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 190. *tab.* ii.
Cuniculus ecaudatus, auritus albus, aut rufus, aut ex utroque variegatus. *Briſſon quad.* 102.
Le Cochon d'Inde. *De Buffon*, viii. 1. *tab.* i. LEV. MUS.

232. RESTLESS.

C. with the upper lip half divided: ears very large, broad, and rounded at the ſides: hair erect, not unlike that of a young pig: color white, or white varied with orange and black, in irregular blotches: no tail: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind.

* *Muratori hiſt. Paraguay*, 258.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil:* no mention made by writers of its manners in a wild ſtate: domeſticated in *Europe:* a reſtleſs, grunting, little animal; perpetually running from corner to corner: feeds on bread, grains, and vegetables: breeds when two months old: brings from four to twelve at a time; and breeds every two months: would be innumerable, but numbers of the young are eaten by cats, others killed by the males: are very tender, multitudes of young and old periſhing with cold: are called in *England*, *Guinea Pigs*, being ſuppoſed to come from that country. Rats are ſaid to avoid their haunts.

233. ROCK. Aperea. *Braſilienſibus*, nobis veldratte, vel Boſchratte. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 223. *Piſo Braſil*, 103. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 206.
Cavia Aperea. *Klein quad.* 50.
Cuniculus ecaudatus auritus, ex cinereo rufus. *Briſſon quad.* 103.
L'Aperea. *De Buffon*, xv. 160. LEV. MUS.

C. with divided upper lip: ſhort ears: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind: no tail: color of the upper part of the body black, mottled with tawny: throat and belly white:

SIZE. length one foot.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil:* lives in the holes of rocks: is driven out, and taken by little dogs: is ſuperior in goodneſs to our rabbets: its paces like thoſe of a hare.

Narborough's



Patagonian Cavy N.º 234

Narborough's voy. 33. Lev. Mus.

234. Patagonian.

C. with long ears, much dilated near the bottom: upper lip divided: on each ſide of the noſe tufts of ſoft hairs, and long whiſkers: tip of the noſe black: face, back, and fore part of the legs, cinereous and ruſt-colored: breaſt and ſides tawny: belly of a dirty white: on each thigh a white patch: rump black: legs very long: claws long, ſtrait, and black; four on the fore feet; three on the hind: tail a mere naked ſtump.

This animal is found of the weight of ſix-and-twenty pounds *.

Is found in plenty about *Port Deſire*, in *Patagonia*: lives in holes of the earth, like the rabbet: the fleſh of a ſnowy whiteneſs, and excellent flavor †.

Sir *John Narborough*, and other voyagers, call it a hare.

Paca. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 224. *Piſo Braſil*, 101. *De Laet*, 484.

Mus Braſilienſis magnus, porcelli pilis et voce, Paca dictus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 226.

Cavia Paca. *Klein quad.* 50.

Cuniculus major, paluſtris, faſciis albis notatus. Paca *Marcgrave*. *Barrere France Æquin.* 152.

Mus Paca. M. cauda abbreviata, pedibus pentadactylis, lateribus flaveſcenti-lineatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 81.

235. Spotted.

Cuniculus caudatus, auritus, pilis obſcurè fulvis, rigidis, lineis ex albo flaveſcentibus ad latera diſtinctis. *Briſſon quad.* 99.

Le Paca. *De Buffon*, x. 269. *tab.* xliii. *Supplem.* iii. 203. *tab.* xliii. Lev. Mus.

C. with the upper jaw longer than the lower: noſtrils large: whiſkers long: ears ſhort and naked: neck thick: hairs ſhort and hard: color of the upper part of the body dark brown;

* *Byron's voy.* 18. † The ſame, 19.

brown; the lower part, or ſides, marked lengthways with lines of grey ſpots: the belly white; in ſome, perhaps young ones, the ſides and ſpots are of a pale yellow: five toes on each foot: only the meer rudiment of a tail: length about ten inches: is made like a pig, and in ſome parts is called the *Hog-Rabbet* *.

Inhabits *Braſil*, and *Guiana*: lives in fenny places: burrows under ground: grows very fat: is eſteemed in *Braſil* a great delicacy: grunts like a pig: eats its meat on the ground, not ſitting up, as ſome others of this genus do: are diſcovered by little dogs, who point out the places they lie in: the maſter digs over them, and when he comes near transfixes them with a knife; otherwiſe they are apt to eſcape: will bite dreadfully. There is a variety quite white, found on the banks of the river *St. Francis* †.

236. LONG-NOSE.

Aguti vel Acuti. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 224. *Piſo Braſil*, 102.
Acuti ou Agoutis. *De Laet*, 484. *Rochefort Antillei*, i. 287.
Mus ſylveſtris Americanus cuniculi magnitudine, pilis et voce Porcelli, Aguti. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 226.
Cavia Aguti. M. cauda abbreviata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis, tridactylis, abdomine flaveſcente. *Lin. ſyſt.* 80.
Cuniculus caudatus, auribus, pilis ex rufo et fuſco mixtis, rigidis veſtitus. *Briſſon quad.* 98.
L'Agouti. *De Buffon*, viii. 375. *tab.* 1.
Small Indian Coney. *Brown's Jamaica*, 484.
Long-noſed Rabbet. *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, iii. 401.
Cuniculus omnium vulgatiſſimus, Aguti vulgo. *Barrere France Æquin.* 153 ‡.

C. with a long noſe: divided upper lip: ſhort rounded ears: black eyes: hair hard and ſhining; on the body mixed

* *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, iii. 401. † *De Laet*, 484.

‡ The animal deſcribed by *Seba* under the name of *Cuniculus Americanus*, i. 67. *tab.* xli. ſeems the ſame with this, notwithſtanding he ſays, that the hind feet are tetradactylous.

with red, brown, and black; on the rump, of a bright orange-color: belly yellow: legs almoſt naked, ſlender, and black: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind: tail ſhort, and naked: ſize of a rabbet.

Inhabits *Braſil*, *Guiana*, &c. Grunts like a pig: is very voracious: ſits on its hind legs, and holds its food with the fore feet when it eats: hides what it cannot conſume: hops like a hare: goes very faſt: when purſued, takes ſhelter in hollow trees: is capable of being tamed: when angry, ſets up the hair on its back, and ſtrikes the ground with its feet: is eaten by the inhabitants of *South America*.

Cuniculus minor caudatus, olivaceus, Akouchy. *Barrere France Æquin.* 153. *Des Marchais*, iii. 303.

L'Akouchy. *De Buffon*, xv. 258. *Suppl.* iii. 211. *tab.* xxxvi.

237. Olive.

A Species of *Aguti*, leſs than the former, and of an olive-color: which is the whole account left us by M. *Barrere*. *Des Marchais* ſays, it is more delicate food than the other.

Inhabits *Guiana*, and the iſlands of St. *Lucia* and *Grenada*: inhabits the woods: lives on fruits: is excellent meat: its fleſh is white: eaſily made tame: makes a cry (but very rarely) like the *reſtleſs cavy*: abhors water.

Java

238. JAVAN.

Java hare. *Cateſby Carolina, App. tab.* xviii.
Cavia Javenſis. *Klein quad.* 50.
Cuniculus caudatus auritus, ruſeſco admixto. *Briſſon quad.* 98.
Mus leporinus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 80.
Cuniculus Americanus. *Seb. Muſ. i.* 67. tab. xlii. fig. 2.

C. with a ſlender ſmall head: prominent naked ears, rounded at the tops: hairs very ſtiff like briſtles, eſpecially on the back: color of the upper part of the body reddiſh: breaſt and belly white: legs long: hind parts large: four toes on the fore feet; three on the hind: tail ſhort: ſize of a hare.

Inhabits *Surinam* and the hotter parts of *South America*, where it is a common food: the fleſh is white, but dry. It is not found in *Java* or *Sumatra*, as *Cateſby* aſſerts. Governor *Loten* aſſures me, that he made the moſt diligent enquiry after it in moſt parts of *Java*, but could never find the leſt traces of any ſuch animal.

239. CAPE.

Cavia capenſis. *Pallas Miſcel. Zool.* 30. *tab.* ii. *Spicil.* 16. *tab.* ii.
Africaanſch baſterd-mormeldier. *Voſmaer Monogr. De Buffon, Supplem.* iii. 177. tab. xxix.

C. with a thick head, and full cheeks: ears oval, half hid in the fur: head of the color of a hare: along the top of the back duſky, mixed with grey: ſides and belly of a whitiſh grey: four toes on the fore feet, three behind: tail ſcarce viſible: ſize of a rabbet, but the ſhape of the body thick and clumſy.

Inhabits in great abundance the rocky mountains near the *Cape*

of Good Hope, where it is called *Kaapſche Daſs*, *Klip Daſs* *, or *Cape Badger*: burrows under ground: has a ſlow creeping pace; a ſharp voice, often repeated; is eſteemed very good meat.

Le Rats muſquès, Piloris. *Rochefort Antilles*, i. 288. *Du Tertre hiſt. Antilles*, ii. 302. *De Buffon*, x. 240. MUSK.

C. of a black or tan-color on the upper part of its body: white on the belly: tail very ſhort †: almoſt as big as a rabbet.

Inhabits *Martinico* and the reſt of the *Antilles*: burrows like a rabbet: ſmells ſo ſtrong of muſk, that its retreat may be traced by the perfume: an obſcure ſpecies, never examined by a naturaliſt.

* *Kolben, Dutch edition*, as quoted by Dr. *Pallas*. *La Caille* mentions this ſpecies under the name of *Marmot*.

† *Nouv. voy. aux iſles de l'Amerique*, i. 438.

XXVI. HARE.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Short tail: or none.
Five toes before; four behind.

241. COMMON.

Lepus. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 55. *Geſner quad.* 605. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 204.
Haſe, *Klein quad.* 51.
Lepus timidus. L. cauda abbreviata auriculis apice nigris? *Lin. ſyſt.* 77.
Haſe, *Faun. ſuec.* No. 25.
Lepus caudatus ex cinereo rufus. *Briſſon quad.* 94.
Le Lievre. *De Buffon*, vi. 246. *tab.* xxxviii. *Br. Zool.* i. 87.
Arnæb. *Forſkal.* iv. LEV. MUS. in which are ſeveral curious varieties of colored hares.

H. with ears tipt with black: eyes very large and prominent: chin white: long white whiſkers: hair on the face, back, and ſides, white at the bottom, black in the middle, and tipt with tawny red: throat and breaſt red: belly white: tail black above, white beneath: feet covered with hair even at the bottom: a large hare weighs eight pounds and a half. I am informed, that in the *Iſle of Man* ſome have been known to weigh twelve: its length, from the noſe to the tail, two feet.

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, moſt parts of *Aſia*, *Japan*, *Ceylon* *, *Ægypt* †, and *Barbary* ‡: a watchful, timid animal: always lean: ſwifter in running up hill than on even ground: when ſtarted, immediately endeavours to run up hill: eſcapes the hounds by various artful doubles: lies the whole day on its ſeat: feeds by night: returns to its form by the ſame road that it had

* *Kæmpfer Japan*, i. 126. *Knox Ceylon*, 20. † *Proſp. Alp.* i. 232. ‡ *Shaw's Travels*, 249.

taken

taken in leaving it: does not pair: the rutting-ſeaſon is in *February* or *March*, when the male purſues the female by the ſagacity of its noſe: breeds often in the year; brings three or four at a time: are very ſubject to fleas: the *Dalecarlians* make a cloth of the fur, which preſerves the wearer from their attacks: the fur is of great uſe in the hat manufacture: feeds on vegetables: fond of the bark of young trees: a great lover of birch, parſly and pinks: was a forbidden food among the *Britons*: the *Romans*, on the contrary, held it in great eſteem.

Inter quadrupedes gloria prima lepus,

was the opinion of *Martial*; and *Horace*, who was likewiſe a *Bon vivant*, ſays, that every man of taſte muſt prefer the wing

Fœcundi leporis ſapiens ſectabitur armos.

There have been ſeveral inſtances of what may be called monſters in this ſpecies, *horned hares*, excreſcences growing out of their heads, likeſt to the horns of the roe-buck. Such are thoſe figured in *Geſner*'s hiſtory of quadrupeds, p. 634; in the *Muſeum Regium* HAFNIÆ, No. 48. tab. iv; and in *Klein*'s hiſtory of quadrupeds, 32. tab. iii; and again deſcribed in *Wormius's Muſeum*, p. 321, and in *Grew's Muſeum* of the Royal Society. Theſe inſtances have occurred in *Saxony*, and I think in *Denmark*, to which may be added another near *Aſtracan* *. HORNED HARES.

A farther account of two ſtraw-colored animals like dogs, which run like hares, and were of the ſame ſize, ſeen by the late navigators in *New Holland* †, will, I fear, be a long *deſideratum* among naturaliſts.

* *Pallas.* † *Cook's voy.* iii. 565.

242. VARYING. Lepus hieme albus. *Forſter hiſt. nat.* xlvii. & *ſyn. quad.* N° 184.
VOLGÆ. *Ph. Tranſ.* lvii. 343.
Alpine hare. *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* 40. *tab.*
Lepus variabilis. *Pallas. nov. ſp.* in LEV. MUS.

H. with ſoft hair, in ſummer grey, with a ſlight mixture of black and tawny: with ſhorter ears, and more ſlender legs, than the common hare: tail entirely white, even in ſummer: the feet moſt cloſely and warmly furred. In winter, the whole animal changes to a ſnowy whiteneſs, except the tips and edges of the ears, which remain black, as are the ſoles of the feet, on which, in *Sibiria*, the fur is doubly thick, and yellow. Leſs than the common ſpecies.

PLACE. Inhabits the higheſt *Scottiſh Alps*, *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Ruſſia*, *Sibiria* *, *Kamtſchatka*, and the banks of the *Wolga*, and *Hudſon's Bay*. In *Scotland*, keeps on the tops of the higheſt hills; never deſcends into the vales; never mixes with the common hare, which is common in its neighborhood: does not run faſt: apt to take ſhelter in clefts of rocks: is eaſily tamed: full of frolic: fond of honey and carraway comfits: eats its own dung before a ſtorm: changes its color in *September*: reſumes its grey coat in *April*: in the extreme cold of *Greenland* only, is always † white. Both kinds of hares are common in *Sibiria*, on the banks of the *Wolga*, and in the *Orenburg* government. The one never changes color: the other, native of the ſame place, con-

* Vide *Pontop. Norway*, ii. 9. *Scheffer Lapland*, 137. *Strahlenberg Ruſſia*, 370. *Ritchkoff Orenberg Topog.* i. 287.

† *Egede, Greenl.* 62. *Crantz Greenl.* i. 70.

ſtantly

II



I



I. VARYING HARE N°.242. II. HOODED RABBET P.374

ſtantly aſſumes the whiteneſs of the ſnow during winter. This it does, not only in the open air, and in a ſtate of liberty; but, as experiment has proved, even when kept tame, and preſerved in houſes in the ſtove-warmed apartments; in which it experiences the ſame changes of colors as if it had dwelt on the ſnowy plains *.

MIGRATIONS. They collect together, and are ſeen in troops of five or ſix hundred, migrating in ſpring, and returning in autumn †. They are compelled to this by the want of ſubſiſtence, quitting in the winter the lofty hills, the ſouthern boundaries of *Sibiria*, and ſeek the plains and northern wooded parts, where vegetables abound; and towards ſpring ſeek again the mountainous quarters ‡. BLACK HARES. Mr. *Muller* ſays, he once ſaw two black hares, in *Sibiria*, of a wonderful fine gloſs, and of as full a black as jet. Near *Caſan* was taken another, in the middle of the winter 1768. Theſe ſpecimens were much larger than the common kind.

α. SPURIOUS. In the ſouthern and weſtern provinces of *Ruſſia* is a mixed breed of hares, between this and the common ſpecies. It ſuſtains, during winter only, a partial loſs of color: the ſides, and more expoſed parts of the ears and legs, in that ſeaſon, become white; the other parts retain their colors. This variety is unknown beyond the *Urallian* chain. It is called by the *Ruſſians*, *Ruſſak*; they take them in great numbers in ſnares, and export their ſkins to *England* and other places, for the manufacture of hats ‖. The *Ruſſians* and *Tartars*, like the *Britons* of old, hold

* *Pallas* nov. ſp. faſc. i. p. 7. † *Bell's Travels*, i. 238. ‡ *Pallas* nov. ſp. faſc. i. p. 15. ‖ The ſame, p. 6.

the fleſh of hares in deteſtation, eſteeming it impure: that of the VARIABLE, in its white ſtate, is exceſſively inſipid.

243. AMERICAN. Hare, hedge Coney. *Lawſon*, 122. *Cateſby*, App. xxviii.

H. with the ears tipt with grey: upper part of the tail black; lower white: neck and body mixed with cinereous, ruſt-color, and black: legs of a pale ferruginous: belly white: fore legs ſhorter, hind legs longer, in proportion, than thoſe of the common hare.

Length eighteen inches: weighs from three to four pounds and a half.

Inhabits all parts of *North America*. In *New Jerſey*, and the colonies ſouth of that province, it retains its color the whole year. In *New England* *, *Canada*, and about *Hudſon's Bay*, at approach of winter, it changes its ſhort ſummer's fur for one very long, ſilky, and ſilvery, even to the roots of the hairs; the edges of the ears only preſerving their color: at that time it is in the higheſt ſeaſon for the table †; and is of vaſt uſe to thoſe who winter in *Hudſon's Bay*, where they are taken in vaſt abundance, in ſpringes made of braſs wire, to which the animals are led by a hedge made for that purpoſe, with holes left before the ſnares for the rabbets to paſs through.

They breed once or twice a year, and have from five to ſeven at a time: they do not migrate, like the preceding, but always haunt the ſame places: they do not burrow, but lodge under

* *Joſslyn*'s Rarities, 22. † *Clerk Californ.* i. 156.

fallen timber, and in hollow trees: they breed in the graſs; but in ſpring ſhelter their young in the trees, to which they alſo run when purſued; from which, in the ſouthern colonies, the hunters * force them by means of a hooked ſtick, or by making a fire, and driving them out by the ſmoke. I have had an opportunity of examining this ſpecies in its brown dreſs from *Penſylvania*, and its winter's dreſs from *Hudſon's Bay*.

Cuniculus. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 55. *Geſner quad.* 362. *Agricola An. Subt.* 482.
Rabbet, or Coney. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 205.
Lepuſculus, cuniculus terram fodiens, Kaninchen. *Klein quad.* 52.
Lepus cuniculus. L. cauda abbreviata, auriculis nudis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 77.
Kanin. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 26. *Br. Zool.* i. 90.
Lepus caudatus, obſcuré cinereus. *Briſſon quad.* 95.
Le Lapin. *De Buffon*, vi. 303. *tab.* l. li. Lev. Mus.

244. Rabbet.

H. with ears almoſt naked: color of the fur, in a wild ſtate, brown; tail black above, white beneath: in a tame ſtate, varies to black, pied, and quite white: the eyes of the laſt of a fine red.

Inhabits, in a wild ſtate, the temperate and hot parts of *Europe*, and the hotteſt parts of *Aſia* and *Africa*: not originally *Britiſh*; but ſucceeds here admirably: will not live in *Sweden*, or the northern countries, except in houſes. *Strabo* † tells us, that they were firſt imported into *Italy* from *Spain*. Not natives of *America*; but encreaſe greatly in *S. America*.

Moſt prolific animals: breed ſeven times in a year: produce eight young at a time: ſuppoſing that to happen regularly, one

* *Kalm*, ii. 45. † *Lib.* iii.

pair

pair may bring in four years 1,274,840. In warrens, keep in their holes in the middle of the day; come out morning and night: the males apt to deſtroy the young: the ſkins a great article of commerce; numbers exported to *China*: the fur of great uſe in the hat-manufacture.

β. Angora Rabbet. With hair long, waved, and of a ſilky fineneſs, like that of the goat of *Angora*, p. 55, and the *Cat*, p. 275.

γ. Hooded Rabbet. With a double ſkin over the back, into which it can withdraw its head: another under the throat, in which it can place its fore feet: has ſmall holes in the looſe ſkin on the back, to admit light to the eyes: color of the body cinereous: head and ears brown.

Deſcribed from a drawing, and manuſcript account, by Mr. *G. Edwards*, preſerved in the *Muſeum*; inſcribed "A *Ruſſian Rab-*" *bet*;" but I find that it is unknown in that empire.

245. Baikal.

Cuniculus inſigniter caudatus, coloris Leporini. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. 357. *tab.* xi.

Lepus cauda in ſupina parte nigra in prona alba. *Briſſon quad.* 97.
Le Tolai. *De Buffon*, xv. 138.

H. with a tail longer than that of a rabbet: ears longer in the male, in proportion, than thoſe of the *varying* hare: fur of the color of the common hare: red about the neck and feet:

tail black above, white beneath : ſize between that of the common and the *varying* hare.

Inhabits the country beyond lake *Baikal,* and extends through the great *Gobèe*, even to *Thibet*. The *Tanguts* call it *Rangwo*, and conſecrate it among the ſpots of the moon * : agrees with the common rabbet in color of the fleſh ; but does not burrow, running inſtantly (without taking a ring as the common hare does) for ſhelter, when purſued, into holes of rocks ; ſo agrees in nature with neither that nor the rabbet. Called by the *Mongols*, *Tolai*. The fur is bad, and of no uſe in commerce.

Lepus Capenſis. L. cauda longitudinis capitis, pedibus rubris. *Lin. ſyſt.* 78. 246. Cape.

H. with long ears dilated in the middle : the outſides naked, and of a roſe-color : inſide and edges covered with ſhort grey hairs : crown and back duſky, mixed with tawny : cheeks and ſides cinereous : breaſt, belly, and legs, ruſt-colored : tail buſhy, carried upwards ; of a pale ferruginous color.

Size of a rabbet.

Inhabits the country three days north of the *Cape of Good Hope*. Is called there the *Mountain Hare*, for it lives only in the rocky mountains ; does not burrow. It is difficult to ſhoot it, as it inſtantly, on the ſight of any one, runs into the fiſſures of the rocks.

The ſame ſpecies probably extends as high as *Senegal*. M. *Adanſon* (44) obſerves, that the hares of that country are not ſo large

* *Pallas nov. ſp.* i. 20.

as thoſe of *France*; their color between that of the *European* kind and a rabbet; and their fleſh white.

Allied to this ſeems the *Viſcachos*, or *Viſcachas*, mentioned by *Acoſta* * and *Feuillée* †, in their accounts of *Peru*: they compare them to hares or rabbets. The laſt ſays, they inhabit the colder parts of the country. Their hair is very ſoft, and of a mouſe-color: the tail pretty long, and turns up: the ears and whiſkers like thoſe of the common rabbet. In the time of the *Incas*, the hair was ſpun, and wove into cloth, which was ſo fine as to be uſed only by the nobility ‡.

* * Without a tail.

247. BRASILIAN. Tapeti. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 223. *Piſo Braſil*, 102.
Cuniculus *Braſilienſis* Tapeti dictus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 205.
Lepus *Braſilienſis*. L. cauda nulla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 78.
Lepus ecaudatus. *Briſſon quad.* 97.
Le Tapeti. *De Buffon*, xv. 162.
Collar'd Rabbet. *Wafer's voy. in Dampier*, iii. 401.

H. with very large ears, like the common kind: a white ring round the neck: face of a reddiſh color: chin white: black eyes: color of the body like the common hare, only darker: belly whitiſh: no tail: ſome want the white ring round the neck.

Inhabit *Braſil*: live in woods: do not burrow: are very prolific: very good meat: found alſo in *Mexico* ‖, where they are called *Citli*.

* In *Purchas's Pilgrims*, iii. 966. † *Obſ. Peru*, 1725. 32. ‡ *Garcilaſſo de la vega*, 331. ‖ *Fernandez An. Nov. Hiſp.* 2.

Lepus

Lepus Alpinus. *Pallas*, nov. ſp. faſc. i. 52. *tab.* ii. *Itin.* ii. 701. *tab.* A. *Zimmerman.* 248. ALPINE.

H. with ſhort, broad, rounded ears: head long: very long whiſkers: two very long hairs above each eye: color of the fur at the bottom duſky, towards the ends of a bright ferruginous; the tips white; intermixed are ſeveral long duſky hairs; but on firſt inſpection the whole ſeems of a bright bay.

Length of that I ſaw was nine inches.

Theſe animals are firſt ſeen on the *Altaic* chain, and extend to lake *Baikal*; and from thence to *Kamtſchatka*; and, as is ſaid, in the new-diſcovered *Fox* or *Aleutian* iſlands. They inhabit always the middle region of the ſnowy mountains, in the rudeſt places, wooded and abounding with herbs and moiſture. PLACE.

They ſometimes form burrows between the rocks, and oftener lodge in the crevices; and are found in pairs, or more, according to conveniency: in cloudy weather they collect together, and lie on the rocks, and give a keen whiſtle, ſo like that of a ſparrow, as to deceive the hearer. On the report of a gun, they run into their holes; but ſoon come out again, ſuppoſing it to be a clap of thunder, to which they are ſo much uſed in their lofty habitations. VOICE.

By wonderful inſtinct they make a proviſion againſt the rigorous ſeaſon in their inclement ſeats. A company of them, towards autumn, collect together vaſt heaps of choice herbs and graſſes, nicely dried, which they place either beneath the overhanging rocks, or between the chaſms, or round the trunk of ſome tree. The way to theſe heaps is marked by a worn path. In

many places the herbs appeared ſcattered, as if to be dried in the ſun and harveſted properly. The heaps are formed like round or conoid ricks; and are of various ſizes, according to the number of the ſociety employed in forming them. They are ſometimes of a man's height, and many feet in diameter, but uſually about three feet.

Thus they wiſely provide their winter's ſtock, otherwiſe they muſt periſh, being prevented by the depth of ſnow to quit their retreats in queſt of food.

They ſelect the beſt of vegetables, and crop them when in the fulleſt vigor, which they make into the beſt and greeneſt hay by the judicious manner in which they dry it. Theſe ricks are the origin of fertility amidſt the rocks; for the reliques, mixed with the dung of the animals, rots in the barren chaſms, and creates a ſoil productive of vegetables.

Theſe ricks are alſo of great ſervice to that branch of mankind who devote themſelves to the laborious employ of ſable-hunting: for being obliged to go far from home, their horſes would often periſh for want, if they had not the proviſion of theſe induſtrious little animals to ſupport them; which is eaſily to be diſcovered by their height and form, even when covered with ſnow. It is for this reaſon that this little beaſt has a name among every *Sibirian* and *Tartarian* nation, which otherwiſe would have been overlooked and deſpiſed. The people of *Jakutz* are ſaid to feed both their horſes and cattle with the reliques of the winter ſtock of theſe hares.

Theſe animals are neglected as a food by mankind, but are the prey of *ſables* and the *Sibirian* weeſel, which are joint inhabitants of the mountains. They are likewiſe greatly infeſted by a ſort of

gadfly, which lodges its egg in their ſkin in *Auguſt* and *September*, which often proves deſtructive to them.

Lepus Ogotona. *Pallas* Nov. ſp. faſc. i. 59. *tab.* iii. 249. OGOTONA.

H. with oblong oval ears, a little pointed: ſhorter whiſkers than the former: hairs long and ſmooth: color of thoſe on the body brown at the roots, light grey in the middle, white at the ends, intermixed with a very few duſky hairs: a yellowiſh ſpot on the noſe: ſpace about the rump of the ſame color: outſide of the limbs yellowiſh: belly white.

Length about ſix inches: weight of a male, from ſix ounces and a half to ſeven and a quarter; of the female, from four to four and three quarters.

Inhabits only the country beyond lake *Baikal*, and from thence common in all parts of the *Mongolian* deſert, and the vaſt deſert of *Gobèe*, which extends on the back of *China* and *Thibet*, even to *India*. It lives in the open vallies, and on gravelly or rocky naked mountains. Theſe little creatures are called by the *Mongols*, *Ogotona*: are found in vaſt abundance: live under heaps of ſtones, or burrow in the ſandy ſoil, leaving two or three entrances. Their holes run obliquely: in theſe they make a neſt of ſoft graſs. The old females make for ſecurity many of theſe burrows near each other, that they may, if diſturbed, retreat from one to the other.

They wander out chiefly in the night. Their voice is exceſſively ſhrill, a note like that of a ſparrow, twice or thrice repeated; but very eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the *Alpine* hare.

They live in the vallies, principally on the tender bark of a ſort of *Service*, and the dwarf elm; in the ſpring on different herbs. Before the approach of ſevere cold, in the early ſpring, they collect great quantities of herbs, and fill their holes with them, which the inhabitants of the country conſider as a ſure ſign of change of weather.

Directed by the ſame inſtinct with the former, they form in autumn their ricks of hay of a hemiſpherical ſhape, about a foot high and wide: in the ſpring theſe elegant heaps diſappear, and nothing but the reliques are ſeen.

They copulate in the ſpring, and about the latter end of *June* their young are obſerved to be full grown.

They are the prey of hawks, magpies, and owls: but the Cat *Manul* makes the greateſt havock among them: and the ermine and fitchet is equally their enemy.

250. CALLING. Lepus puſillus. *Pallas* Nov. ſp. i. 31. *tab.* i. Nov. Com. *Petrop.* xiii. 537. *tab.* xiv. *Zimmerman.*

H. with a head longer than uſual with hares, and thickly covered with fur, even to the tip of the noſe: numerous hairs in the whiſkers: ears large and rounded: legs very ſhort: ſoles furred beneath: its whole coat very ſoft, long, and ſmooth, with a thick long fine down beneath, of a browniſh lead-color: the hairs of the ſame color; towards the ends of a light grey, and tipt with black: the lower part of the body hoary: the ſides and ends of the fur yellowiſh.

Length

Length about ſix inches: weight from three ounces and a quarter to four and a half; in winter ſcarcely two and a half. SIZE.

Inhabits the ſouth-eaſt parts of *Ruſſia*, and about all the ridge of hills ſpreading ſouthward from the *Urallian* chain; alſo about the *Irtiſh*, and in the weſt part of the *Altaic* chain; but no where in the eaſt beyond the *Oby*. They delight in the moſt ſunny vallies, and herby hills, eſpecially near the edges of woods, to which they run on any alarm. PLACE.

They live ſo concealed a life as very rarely to be ſeen: but are often taken in winter, in the ſnares laid for the ermines; ſo are well known to the hunters. About the *Volga* they are called *Semlanoi Saetſhik*, or *Ground Hare*: the *Tartars*, from their voice, ſtyle them *Tſchotſchot* or *Ittſitſkan*, or the *Barking Mouſe*; the *Kalmucs* call them *Ruſla*. MANNERS.

They chuſe for their burrows a dry ſpot, amidſt buſhes covered with a firm ſod, preferring the weſtern ſides of the hills; in theſe they burrow, leaving a very ſmall hole for the entrance; and forming long galleries, in which they make their neſts: but thoſe of the old ones, and females, are numerous and intricate: their place would be ſcarcely known but for their excrements, and even thoſe they drop, by a wiſe inſtinct, under ſome buſh, leaſt their dwelling ſhould be diſcovered by their enemies among the animal creation.

It is their voice alone that betrays their abode; it is like the piping of a quail, but deeper, and ſo loud as to be heard at the diſtance of half a *German* mile. It is repeated by juſt intervals thrice, four times, and often ſix. This is wonderful, as this little animal does not appear to be particularly organized for the purpoſe. The voice is emitted at night and morning: ſeldom in the day, VOICE.

except in rainy and cloudy weather. It is common to both ſexes; but the female is ſilent for ſome time after parturition, which is about the beginning of *May*, N. S. They bring forth ſix at a time, blind and naked; which ſhe ſuckles often, and covers carefully with the materials of her neſt.

YOUNG.

Theſe moſt harmleſs and inoffenſive animals never go from their holes: feed and make their little excurſions by night: drink often: ſleep little: are eaſily made tame: will ſcarcely bite when handled. The males in confinement are obſerved to attack one another, and expreſs their anger by a grunting noiſe.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Five toes on each foot.
Tail compreſſed, and covered with ſcales.

XXVII. BEAVER.

Καστωρ. *Ariſt. hiſt. An. lib.* viii. *c.* 5. *Oppian. Halieut*, i. 398.
Fiber. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 30. *Agricola An. Subt.* 482. *Belon Aquat.* 25.
Caſtor. *Geſner quad.* 309. *Rondel.* 236. *Schoneveld, Icth.* 34.
Beaver. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 209.
Bobr. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 215.
Biber. *Klein quad.* 91. *Kramer Auſtr.* 315.
Caſtor caſtanei coloris, cauda horizontaliter plana. *Briſſon quad.* 90.
Caſtor Fiber. C. cauda ovata plana. *Lin. ſyſt.* 78.
Bafwer, Biur. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 27.
Le Caſtor, ou Le Bievre. *De Buffon*, viii. 282. *tab.* xxxvi.
Beaver. *Br. Zool.* i. 70. *tab.* ii. Lev. Mus.

251. Castor.

B. with ſtrong cutting teeth: ſhort ears, hid in the fur: blunt noſe: hair of a deep cheſnut brown: tail broad, almoſt oval, compreſſed horizontally, covered with ſcales: the fore feet ſmall; the hind large: length, from noſe to tail, about three feet: tail eleven inches long, three broad.

Inhabits *Europe*, from *Lapland* to *Languedoc* *: in great plenty in the *North*: a few are yet found in the *Rhone* †, the *Gardon*, the *Danube*, the *Rhine*, and the *Viſtula*. I have an inſtance of two old and ſix young being taken in 1742, at *Gornichem*, in *Holland*; another in 1757 in the *Yſſel*, in *Gelderland*; and another in 1770 in the *Maas*, near the village *Hedel*, not far from *Bois le duc*: this laſt weighed forty pounds, and had two bags of *caſtoreum*, weigh-

Place.

* *De Buffon*, viii. 286. † *Ibid.*

ing

ing four ounces, and of excellent quality. It had inhabited the river for ſome years, and done much damage to the willow-trees, with whoſe bark its ſtomach was found full. They are much more frequent in the *Lippe*, above *Weſel*, from which river they might deſcend into thoſe of *Holland* *.

Abound in the *Aſiatic* part of the *Ruſſian* empire: are found in companies, or aſſociated, about the *Konda*, and other rivers which flow into the *Oby*. They are met with diſperſed, or in the ſtate of *Terriers*, in the wooded parts of independent *Tartary*, and in the chains of mountains which border upon *Sibiria*. None are to be ſeen in *Kamtſchatka*, by reaſon of the interruption of the woods beyond the river *Kowyma*; nor yet in the new-diſcovered iſlands weſt of that country: only in the iſle of *Kadjak*, the neareſt to *America*, ſome ſkins have been procured by the *Ruſſians*, which probably were got by the natives from *America*, in whoſe northern parts they are found in prodigious abundance.

MANNERS. The moſt induſtrious of animals: nothing equals the art with which they conſtruct their dwellings. They chuſe a level piece of ground, with a ſmall rivulet running through it. This they form into a pond, by making a dam acroſs; firſt, by driving into the ground ſtakes five or ſix feet long, placed in rows, wattling each row with pliant twigs, and filling the interſtices with clay, ramming it down cloſe. The ſide neareſt to the water is ſloped; the other perpendicular. The bottom is from ten to twelve feet thick; but the thickneſs gradually diminiſhes to the top, which is about two or three. The length of theſe dams is ſometimes not leſs than a hundred feet.

* *Martine's Katechiſm. Natur.* ii. 143.

Their

Their houſes are made in the water collected by means of the dam, and are placed near the edge of the ſhore. They are built on piles; are either round or oval; but the tops are vaulted; ſo that their inſide reſembles an oven, the top a dome. The walls are two feet thick; made of earth, ſtones, and ſticks, moſt artificially laid together; and the walls within as neatly plaiſtered as if with a trowel. In each houſe are two openings; one into the water, the other towards the land. The height of theſe houſes above the water is eight feet. They often make two or three ſtories in each dwelling, for the convenience of change, in caſe of floods. Each houſe contains from two to thirty beavers; and the number of houſes in each pond is from ten to twenty-five. Each beaver forms its bed of moſs; and each family forms its magazine of winter proviſion, which conſiſts of bark and boughs of trees. This they lodge under water, and fetch it into their apartments as their wants require. *Lawſon* ſays they are fondeſt of the *ſaſſafras*, aſh, and ſweet-gum. Their ſummer food is leaves, fruits, and ſometimes crabs and craw-fiſh; but they are not fond of fiſh.

To effect theſe works, a community of two or three hundred aſſembles; each bears his ſhare in the labor: ſome fall, by gnawing with their teeth, trees of great ſize, to form beams or piles; theſe are gnawed all round in as regular a manner as a cutter cuts in falling a tree, bringing the bottom of the wood to a point *: others roll the pieces along to the water; others dive, and with their feet ſcrape holes, in order to place them in; while others

* This will be beſt underſtood by inſpecting the ſpecimens in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

exert their efforts to rear them in their proper places: another party is employed in collecting twigs, to wattle the piles with; a third, in collecting earth, ſtones, and clay; a fourth is buſied in beating and tempering the mortar; others, in carrying it on their broad tails to proper places, and with the ſame inſtrument ram it between the piles, or plaiſter the inſide of their houſes. A certain number of ſmart ſtrokes with their tail, is a ſignal given by the overſeer, for repairing to ſuch or ſuch places, either for mending any defects, or at the approach of an enemy; and the whole ſociety attend to it with the utmoſt aſſiduity. Their time of building is early in the ſummer; for in winter they never ſtir but to their magazines of proviſions, and during that ſeaſon are very fat. They breed once a year, and bring forth, the latter end of the winter, two or three young at a birth.

Beſides theſe aſſociated beavers, is another ſort, which are called *Terriers*; which either want induſtry or ſagacity to form houſes like the others. They burrow in the banks of rivers, making their holes beneath the freezing depth of the water, and work up for a great number of feet. Theſe alſo form their winter ſtock of proviſion.

Beavers vary in their colors: the fineſt are black; but the general color is a cheſnut brown, more or leſs dark: ſome have been found, but very rarely, white; others ſpotted: both varieties are preſerved in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM. The ſkins are a prodigious article of trade; being the foundation of the hat-manufactory. In 1763 were ſold, in a ſingle ſale of the *Hudſon's Bay* Company, 54,670 ſkins. They are diſtinguiſhed by different names. *Coat Beaver* is what has been worn as coverlets by the *Indians*. *Parchment Beaver*, becauſe the lower ſide reſembles it.

Stage

Stage Beaver is the worſt, and is that which the *Indians* kill out of ſeaſon, on their ſtages or journies. The valuable drug *Caſtoreum* * is taken from the inguinal glands of theſe animals. The antients had a notion it was lodged in the teſticles, and that the animal, when hard preſſed, would bite them off, and leave them to its purſuers, as if conſcious of what they wanted to deſtroy him for.

Imitatus Caſtora, *qui ſe*
Eunuchum ipſe facit, cupiens evadere damno
Teſticulorum. JUVENAL, xii. 34.

Juſt as the BEAVER, that wiſe thinking brute,
Who, when hard hunted on a cloſe purſuit,
Bites off the parts, the cauſe of all the ſtrife,
And leaves them as a ranſom for his life. DRYDEN.

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* The *Ruſſian Caſtoreum* is ſo much better than the *American*, that we give two guineas a pound for that, and only 8*s.* 6*d.* for the laſt; the firſt being leſs waxy, and pulveriſes readier. Notwithſtanding we take this drug from *Ruſſia*, we export there vaſt numbers of Beaver ſkins. The fleſh is reckoned good eating, being preſerved, after the bones are taken out, by drying it in the ſmoke. *MS. hiſt. Hudſon's Bay.*

252. Musk.

Muſſaſcus. *Smith's Virginia*, 27.
Muſquaſh. *Joſſelyn's voy. New England*, 86.
Muſk Rat. *Lawſon Carolina*, 120.
Caſtor Zibethicus. C. cauda longa compreſſo-lanceolata, pedibus fiſſis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 79.
Caſtor cauda verticaliter plana, digitis omnibus a ſe invicem ſeparatis. *Briſſon quad.* 93.
L'Ondatra. *De Buffon*, x. i. *tab.* i.
Rat Muſquè. *Charlevoix Nouv. France*, v. 157. *Leſcarbot N. Fr.* 350. Lev. Mus.

B. with a thick blunt noſe: ears ſhort, and almoſt hid in the fur: eyes large: toes on each foot ſeparated; thoſe behind fringed on each ſide with ſtrong hairs, cloſely ſet together: tail compreſſed ſideways, and very thin at the edges, covered with ſmall ſcales, intermixed with a few hairs: color of the head and body a reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly aſh-color, tinged with red: the fur very fine: length, from noſe to tail, one foot; of the tail, nine inches: in the form of its body, exactly reſembles a beaver.

Inhabits *North America:* breeds three or four times in a year *, and brings from three to ſix young at a time: during ſummer, the male and female conſort together: at approach of winter, unite in families, and retire into ſmall round edifices, covered with a dome, formed of herbs and reeds cemented with clay: at the bottom are ſeveral pipes, through which they paſs in ſearch of food; for they do not form magazines like the beavers: during winter, their habitations are covered many feet deep with ſnow and ice; but they creep out and feed on the roots that lie beneath: they quit their old habitations annually, and build new

* *MS. hiſt. Hudſon's Bay.*

ones.

ones. The fur is ſoft, and much eſteemed: the whole animal, during ſummer, has a moſt exquiſite muſky ſmell; which it loſes in winter: perhaps the ſcent is derived from the *Calamus Aromaticus*, a favorite food of this animal. *Leſcarbot* ſays they are very good to eat.

Two

XXVII. PORCUPINE.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Body covered with long, hard, and ſharp quils.
Upper lip divided.

253. CRESTED.

Υςριξ. *Ariſtot. hiſt. An. lib.* i. *c.* 6. *Oppian Cyneg.* iii. 391.
Hyſtrix. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 35. *Geſner quad.* 563. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 206.
Acanthion criſtatus. *Klein quad.* 66.
Hyſtrix orientalis criſtata. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 79. *tab.* l.
Hyſtrix criſtata. H. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, capite criſtato, cauda abbreviata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 76. *Haſſelquiſt. itin.* 290.
Hyſtrix capite criſtato. *Briſſon quad.* 85.
Le Porc-epic. *De Buffon,* xii. 402. *tab.* li. lii. *Faunul. Sinens.*

P with a long creſt on the top of the head, reclining backwards, formed of ſtiff briſtles: the body covered with long quils; thoſe on the hind part of the body nine inches in length, very ſharp at the ends, varied with black and white; between the quils a few hairs: the head, belly, and legs, are covered with ſtrong briſtles, terminated with ſoft hair, of a duſky color: the whiſkers long: ears like the human: four toes before, five behind: tail ſhort, and covered with quils: length, from noſe to tail, two feet; tail, four inches.

Inhabits *India*, the ſand-hills on the S. W. of the *Caſpian* ſea, ſouthern *Tartary*, *Perſia*, and *Paleſtine*, and all parts of *Africa*: is found wild in *Italy*; but is not originally a native of * *Europe*: is brought into the markets of *Rome*, where it is eat †. The *Italian* porcupines have ſhorter quills, and a leſſer creſt, than thoſe

* *Agricola An. Subt.* 486.
† *Ray's Travels,* i. 311. *Ph. Tr. abridg.* v. 147.

of

of *Aſia* and *Africa*: is an harmleſs animal: lives on fruits, roots, and vegetables: ſleeps by day, feeds by night: the report of its darting its quils fabulous: when angry, retires and runs its noſe into a corner, erects its ſpines, and oppoſes them to its aſſailant: makes a ſnorting noiſe.

Theſe animals produce a *Bezoar*; but, according to *Seba*, only thoſe which inhabit *Java*, *Sumatra*, and *Malacca*. He has given the figure of one, under the name of *Porcus aculeatus, ſeu Hyſtrix Malaccenſis*: it differs little from the *African* and *Indian* kind, and is allowed by him to be the ſame ſpecies *. Theſe *Bezoars* were very highly valued, and have been ſold for five hundred crowns apiece. It has alſo been pretended that a ſtone was procured from the head of this animal, infinitely more efficacious than other *Bezoars* †; but this may be placed among the many impoſitions of oriental empirics.

Porcus aculeatus ſylveſtris, ſeu Hyſtrix orientalis ſingularis. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 84. *tab.* lii.
Acanthion cauda prælonga, acutis pilis horrida, in exitu quaſi panniculata. *Klein quad.* 67.
Hyſtrix cauda longiſſimâ, aculeis undique obſita, in extremo panniculata. *Briſſon quad.* 89.
Hyſtrix macroura. H. pedibus pentadactylis, cauda longiſſima: aculeis clavatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 77.

254 LONG-TAILED.

P. with long whiſkers: ſhort naked ears: large bright eyes: body ſhort and thick, covered with long ſtiff hairs as ſharp as needles, of different colors, according as the rays of light fall

* *Seb. Muſ.* i. 81. *tab.* li. If the ſame ſpecies, it varies from the common kind, having five toes on each foot, pendulous ears, and no creſt. *Linnæus* ranks it with the hedgehogs, under the title of *Erinaceus Malaccenſis. E. auribus pendulis.*

† *Tavernier*, ii. 154.

on them: feet divided into five toes; that which ſerves as a thumb turns backwards: the tail is as long as the body, very ſlender to the end, which conſiſts of a thick tuft: the briſtles appearing as if jointed; are thick in the middle, and riſe one out of the other like grains of rice; are tranſparent, and of a ſilvery appearance.

Inhabits the iſles of the *Indian Archipelago*, and lives in the foreſts.

255. BRASILIAN. Tlaquatzin. *Hernandez, Mex.* 330.
Cuandu. *Braſilienſibus, Luſitanis.*
Ourico cachiero. *Marcgrave Braſil,* 233. *Piſo Braſil,* 99. 325.
Iron Pig. *Nieuhoff,* 17.
Hyſtrix Americanus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 208.
Hyſtrix prehenſilis. H. pedibus tetradactylis, cauda elongata prehenſili feminuda. *Lin. ſyſt.* 76.
H. cauda longiſſima, tenui, medietate extrema aculeorum experte, 87.
H. Americanus major, 88.
Hyſtrix longius caudatus, brevioribus aculeis. *Barrere France Æquin.* 153.
Hyſtrix minor leucophæus, Gouandou. *ibid.*
Chat epineux. *Des Marchais,* iii. 303.

P. with a ſhort blunt noſe: long white whiſkers: beneath the noſe a bed of ſmall ſpines: top of the head, back, ſides, and baſe of the tail, covered with ſpines; the longeſt, on the lower part of the back and tail, are three inches in length, very ſharp, white, barred near their points with black; adhere cloſely to the ſkin, which is quite naked between them; are ſhorter and weaker as they approach the belly: on the breaſt, belly, and lower part of the legs, are converted into dark-brown briſtles: feet divided into four toes: claws very long; on the place of the thumb a great protuberance: tail eighteen inches long, ſlender, and taper towards the end; the laſt ten inches is almoſt naked, having

I

II



I BRASILIAN PORCUPINE N°.255.

II QUEBEC MARMOT N°.259.

only a few hairs on it; has, for that length, a ſtrong prehenſile quality.

Inhabits *Mexico* and *Braſil*: lives in the woods: preys not only on fruits, but poultry: ſleeps in the day, preys by night: makes a noiſe with its noſtrils as if out of breath: grunts like a ſow *: grows very fat: its fleſh white, and very good: climbs trees, but very ſlowly; in deſcending, twiſts its tail round the branches, for fear of falling: is no more capable of ſhooting its quils than the firſt: may be tamed. *Piſo* ſays there is a greater and leſſer kind.

This ſpecies is very rarely brought into *Europe*. I had opportunity of deſcribing it from a ſpecimen ſome time in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Greenwood*; who was ſo obliging as to permit me to have a drawing made of it, from which a very faithful figure is here given. M. *de Buffon* † has made mention of this animal in his work; but unjuſtly reproaches *Marcgrave* with confounding it with the *Mexican* ſpecies.

Hoitzlacuatzin, ſeu Tlacuatzin ſpinoſus, Hyſtrix novæ Hiſpaniæ. *Hernandez Mex.* 322.
Hyſtrix novæ Hiſpaniæ. H. aculeis apparentibus, cauda brevi et craſſo. *Briſſon quad.* 86.
Le coendou. *De Buffon*, xii. 421. *tab.* liv.

256. MEXICAN.

P. of a duſky color, with very long briſtles intermixed with the down: the ſpines three inches long, ſlender, and varied with white and yellow; ſcarcely apparent, except on the tail,

* *Vocem edit ut Sus*, iii. Marcgrave, 233.

† Under the name of *Le Coendou*, xii. 421. *tab.* liv.

which is, according to *Hernandez*, thicker and ſhorter than that of the preceding ſpecies. He adds, that the tail, from the middle to the end, is free from ſpines.

SIZE. According to *Hernandez*, it grows to the bulk of a middle-ſized dog. M. *de Buffon* ſays, its length is ſixteen or ſeventeen inches from the noſe to the tail; the tail nine, *French* meaſure, but taken from a mutilated ſkin.

PLACE. Inhabits the mountains of *Mexico*: lives on the ſummer fruits, and may be eaſily made tame. The *Indians* pulveriſe the quils, and ſay they are very efficacious in gravelly caſes; and, applied whole to the forehead, will relieve the moſt violent head-ach. They adhere till filled with blood, and then drop off.

257. CANADA. Porcupine from *Hudſon's Bay*. *Edw.* 52. *Ellis's voy.* 42. *Clerk's voy.* i. 177, 191.
Cavia Hudſonis. *Klein quad.* 51.
Hyſtrix dorſata. H. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, cauda mediocri, dorſo ſolo ſpinoſo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 76.
Hyſtrix aculeis ſub pilis occultis, cauda brevi et craſſa. *Briſſon quad.* 87.
L'Urſon. *De Buffon*, xii. 426. *tab.* lv. LEV. MUS.

P. with ſhort ears, hid in the fur: head, body, legs, and upper part of the tail, covered with ſoft, long, dark brown hair: on the upper part of the head, back, body, and tail, numbers of ſharp ſtrong quils; the longeſt on the back, the leſt towards the head and ſides; the longeſt three inches; but all are hid in the hair: intermixed, are ſome ſtiff ſtraggling hairs, three inches longer than the reſt, tipt with dirty white: under ſide of the tail white: four toes on the fore feet, five behind, each armed with long claws, hollowed on their under ſide: the form of the body is exactly that of a beaver; but is not half the ſize:

one, which Mr. *Banks* brought from *Newfoundland*, was about the ſize of a hare, but more compactly made: the tail about ſix inches long.

Theſe animals vary in color. Sir *Aſhton Lever* has one, which is entirely white.

PLACE. Inhabits *N. America*, as high as *Hudſon's Bay:* makes its neſt under the roots of great trees, and will alſo climb among the boughs, which the *Indians* cut down when one is in them, and kill the animal by ſtriking it over the noſe: are very plentiful near *Hudſon's Bay*, and many of the trading *Indians* depend on them for food, eſteeming them both wholeſome and pleaſant: feed on wild fruits and bark of trees, eſpecially juniper: eat ſnow in winter, drink water in ſummer; but avoid going into it: when they cannot avoid their purſuer, will ſidle towards him, in order to touch him with the quils, which ſeem but weak weapons of offence; for, on ſtroking the hair, they will come out of the ſkin, ſticking to the hand. The *Indians* ſtick them in their noſes and ears, to make holes for the placing their ear-rings and other finery: they alſo trim the edges of their deer-ſkin habits with fringes made of the quils, or cover with them their bark-boxes.

XXXI. MARMOT.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Four toes before, five behind.
Short ears, or none.
Tail covered with hair, and of a middling length; in ſome very ſhort.

258. ALPINE.

Mus Alpinus. *Plinii, lib.* viii. *c.* 37. *Agricola An. Subter.* 484. *Geſner quad.* 743. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 221.
Glis marmota. *Klein quad.* 56. *Hiſt. Mur. Alp.* 230.
Murmelthier. *Kramer Auſtr.* 317.
Mus marmota. M. cauda abbreviata ſubpiloſa, auriculis rotundatis, buccis gibbis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 81.
Glis pilis e fuſco et flavicante mixtis veſtitus. Glis flavicans, capite rufeſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 116, 117.
La Marmotte. *De Buffon*, viii. 219. *tab.* xxviii.

M. with ſhort round ears, hid in the fur: cheeks large: color of the head and upper part of the body browniſh aſh, mixt with tawny: legs and lower part of the body reddiſh: tail pretty full of hair: length, from noſe to tail, about ſixteen inches; tail ſix: body thick.

PLACE.

Inhabits the loftieſt ſummits of the *Alps* and *Pyrenæan* mountains: feeds on inſects, roots, and vegetables: while they are at food, place a centinel, who gives a whiſtle on ſeeing any ſign of danger, on which they inſtantly retire into their holes: form holes under ground, with three chambers of the ſhape of a Y, with two entrances; line them well with moſs and hay; retire into them about *Michaelmas*, and, ſtopping up the entrances with earth, continue in a torpid ſtate till *April*: when taken out remain inſenſible, except brought before a fire, which revives them:

them : they lodge in ſociety, from five to a dozen in a chamber : will walk on their hind feet : lift up their meat to their mouth with their fore feet, and eat it ſitting up : bring three or four young at a time : are very playful : when angry, or before a ſtorm, make a moſt ſtrange noiſe ; a whiſtle ſo loud and ſo acute, as quite to pierce the ear : grow very fat about the backs : are ſometimes eaten ; but generally taken in order to be ſhewn, eſpecially by the *Savoyards* : grow very ſoon tame, and will then eat any thing : are very fond of milk, which they lap, making at the ſame time a murmuring noiſe, expreſſive of their ſatisfaction : very apt to gnaw any cloaths or linen they find : will bite very hard.

M. with a blunt noſe : ſhort rounded ears : cheeks puffed, and of a grey color : face duſky : noſe black : hair on the back grey at bottom, black in the middle, and the tips whitiſh : belly and legs of an orange-color : toes black, naked, and quite divided ; four, and the rudiments of another, on the fore feet ; five behind : tail ſhort, and of a duſky color : was rather larger than a rabbet. 259. QUEBEC.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Canada*. Mr. *Brooks* had one alive a few years ago ; it was very tame, and made a hiſſing noiſe : perhaps is the ſpecies which the *French* of *Canada* call *Siffleur*. PLACE.

It has lately been deſcribed by Dr. *Pallas*, under the name of *Mus empetra* *.

* *Nov. ſp. quadr. faſc.* i. 75.

Bahama

260. MARYLAND.

Bahama Cony. *Cateſby Carolina*, ii. 79.
Monax. *Cateſby Carolina App.* xxviii.
Monax, or Marmotte of *America*. *Edw.* 104.
Glis Marmota, Americanus. *Klein quad.* 56. *De Buffon*, Suppl. iii. 175.
Glis fuſcus. Glis fuſcus, roſtro e cinereo cæruleſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 115.
Mus Monax. M. cauda mediocri piloſa, corpore cinereo, auriculis ſubrotundis, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 81.

M. with ſhort rounded ears: black prominent eyes: noſe ſharper than that of the laſt: noſe and cheeks of a blueiſh aſh-color: back of a deep brown color: ſides and belly paler: tail half the length of the body, covered with pretty long duſky hair: toes divided, and armed with ſharp claws: four toes before, five behind: feet and legs black: is about the ſize of a rabbet.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia* and *Penſylvania*: during winter ſleeps under the hollow roots of trees: is found alſo in the *Bahama* iſles: lives on wild fruits and other vegetables: its fleſh is very good, taſting like that of a pig: when ſurprized, retreats to holes in the rocks: whether it ſleeps, during winter, in the climate of thoſe iſles, is not mentioned.

261. HOARY.

M. with the tip of the noſe black: ears ſhort and oval; cheeks whitiſh: crown duſky and tawny: hair univerſally rude and long; that on the back, ſides, and belly cinereous at the root, black in the middle, whitiſh at the tip, ſo that the animal has a hoary appearance: legs black; claws duſky; four before, five behind: tail black, mixed with ruſt-color.

About the ſize of the former.

Inhabits

Inhabits the northern parts of *North America*. Deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

Bobak Swiſtch. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 233.
Bobak. *Beauplan hiſt. Ukrain, Churchill's coll.* i. 600. *Forſter's hiſt. Volgæ, Phil. Tranſ.* lvii. 343. *De Buffon*, xiii. 136. tab. xviii.
Sogur. *Rubruquis's Travels in Purchas.* iii. 6.
Arctomys. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 9. tab. v.

262. BOBUK.

M. with ſmall oval thick ears, covered with greyiſh white down; with longiſh hairs on the edges: eyes ſmall: whiſkers ſmall: color about the eyes and noſe duſky brown; among the whiſkers ferruginous: upper part of the body greyiſh, intermixed with long black or duſky hairs, tipt with grey: throat ruſt-colored: reſt of the body, and the inſide of the limbs, of a yellowiſh ruſt-color: four toes on the fore feet, with a ſhort thumb furniſhed with a ſtrong claw: five toes behind: tail ſhort, ſlender, full of hair.

SIZE. Length from noſe to tail ſixteen inches; of the trunk of the tail, about four: the hairs extend an inch beyond the end of the trunk.

PLACE. Inhabits the high but milder and ſunny ſides of mountanous countries, which abound with fiſſil or free-ſtone rocks: ſeek dry ſituations, and ſuch which are full of ſprings, woods, or ſand. They are found in *Poland*, and the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, among the *Carpathian* hills; they ſwarm in the *Ukraine*, about the *Boriſthenes*, eſpecially between the *Sula* and *Supoy*; and again between the *Boriſthenes* and the *Don*, and along the range of hills which extend to the *Volga*; they are found about the *Yaik* and other neighboring

neighboring rivers. Inhabit the ſouthern deſert in *Great Tartary*, and the *Altaic* mountains eaſt of the *Irtis*; ceaſe to appear in *Sibiria*, on account of its northern ſituation; but are found again beyond lake *Baikal*, and about the river *Argun* and lake *Dalay*; in the ſunny mountains about the *Lena*; and very common in *Kamtſchatka*, but rarely reach as high as *lat.* 55.

MANNERS. They burrow extremely deep, and obliquely, to the depth of two three, or four yards: they form numbers of galleries with one common entrance from the ſurface; each gallery ends in the neſt of the inhabitant. Sometimes the burrows conſiſt of only one paſſage. They are found in great abundance about the ſepulchral tumuli, as they find they can penetrate with great facility in the ſoft dry earth; but they are very common in the rocky ſtrata; and in the mineral part of the *Urallian* chain, often direct the miners to the veins of copper, by the fragments which appear at the mouth of their holes, flung out in the courſe of their labors. In very hard and rocky places, from twenty to forty of theſe animals join together to facilitate the work, and live in ſociety, each with its neſt at the end of its reſpective gallery; but the feweſt galleries are found in the ſofteſt ground, and very frequently only a ſingle one. In each neſt they collect, eſpecially towards autumn, the fineſt of hay, and in ſuch plenty, that ſufficient is found in one neſt for a night's food for a horſe.

During the middle and ſunny part of the day they ſport about the entrance of their holes, but ſeldom go far from them; on the ſight of man they retire with a ſlow pace, and ſit upright near the mouth, and give a frequent whiſtle, liſtening at the approach. In places where they live in large families, they always

ways place a centinel to give notice of any danger, during the time the reſt are feeding.

They are very fond of oleraceous plants: in a ſtate of confinement eat cabbage and bread very greedily, and drink milk with great eagerneſs; but refuſe water, and ſeem never affected with thirſt: they are mild and good-natured; never quarrel or fight about their food in a wild ſtate, and when confined, and placed with others, caught in diſtant parts, and ſtrangers to them, grow inſtantly familiar with them: they very ſoon become tame, even when taken in full age; but the young immediately become familiar.

The number produced at a birth is not certainly known, probably at times eight; the females being furniſhed with that number of teats: they breed early, for in *June* the young are obſerved to be of half the ſize of the old.

They lie torpid during winter, except thoſe which are kept tame in the ſtove-warmed rooms of the country; and even then, finding a defect of that warmth which the ſnug neſt of their ſubterraneous retreat would afford, in cold nights creep for ſhelter into the very beds of the inhabitants. In that ſtate they will not abſolutely refuſe food, but eat very little, and that with a ſeeming diſguſt; nature allotting for them, in the wild ſtate, a long ſleep and ceſſation from food, the reſult of plenitude previous to its commencement. They ſometimes eſcape from confinement, find a retreat, and get their winter's ſleep, and return to their maſter in the ſpring; but loſe much of their gentle manners.

They grow very fat: the fat is uſed for ſoftening of leather: the ſkins are uſed by the *Koreki*, people of *Jakutks*, and the *Ruſ-*

ſians, for cloathing. The *Calmucs* take them in ſmall nets with large meſhes, placed before their holes. The inhabitants of *Ukraine* catch them in *May* or *June*, by pouring water into the holes, which forces them into the nets. In *South Ruſſia* they are deſtroyed by means of a log of wood with a weight at top; the end directed into a wooden box placed at the mouth of the hole, which falls as ſoon as the animal comes out, and oppreſſes it by the weight. Their fleſh taſtes like that of a hare, but is rank.

The *Calmucs* are very fond of the fat ones, and even eſteem them medicinally: on the contrary, the *Mahometan Tartars* not only abſtain from their fleſh, but even give them protection; ſo that near the hords they are extremely numerous: theſe *Tartars* eſteem a warren of *Bobucks* near them to be very fortunate, and think it a ſin to kill one of them, a ſwallow, or a dove; but at the ſame time abominate the following animal.

In *Chineſe Tartary* they are the propagators of *Rhubarb*, which grows among their burrows: the manure which they leave about the roots contributes to its increaſe; and the looſe ſoil they fling up, proves a bed for the ripe ſeed; which, if ſcattered among the long graſs, periſhes without ever being able to reach the ground.

II

I

III



I Earless Marmot N°263. II Lemmus N°317
III Jerboa N°291.

Mus Noricus aut Citellus. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 737. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220.
Zieſel *Schwenkfelt. Theriotroph.* 86.
Mus citellus. M. cauda abbreviata, corpore cinereo, auriculis nullis. *Lin. ſyſt* 80.
Tſitſjan. *Le Brun voy. Muſc.* ii. 402 *.
Cuniculus caudatus, auriculis nullis, cinereus. *Briſſon quad.* 101.
Le Ziſel. *De Buffon*, xv. 139.
Le Souſlik —— 144. 195. *Supplem.* iii. 191. *tab.* xxxi.
Mus Marmotta. *Forſter hiſt. nat. Volgæ.* Ph. Tranſ. lvii. 343.
Mus Citillus. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 119. *tab.* vi. vii. B. *Nov. com. Petrop.* xiv. 549. *tab.* vii.
Earleſs Marmot. *Syn. quad.* 276. *Caſan M.* —— 273.

263. EARLESS.

M. with a cinereous face: over each eye a white line: teeth yellow: whiſkers black and long: no ears: hind part of the head, and whole back, of a pale yellowiſh brown; often diſtinctly ſpotted with white; ſometimes undulated with grey: under ſide of the body, and legs, of a yellowiſh white.

Tail covered with long hair; brown above, bordered with black on each ſide; each hair tipped with white: under part of a bright ruſt-color: three middle toes of the fore feet long: claws long and ſharp: exterior and interior toes ſhort; the laſt remote from the others: its claws ſhort and blunt.

Length one foot; of the tail, to the end of the hairs, four inches and a half. SIZE.

Inhabits *Bohemia*, *Auſtria*, *Hungary*, and from the banks of the

* Un chien courant que j'avois, y prit dans la plaine un petit animal nommé *Zits-jan*, qu'il m'apporta en vie, et un autre peu après, leſquels je fis 'eventrer, pour les conſerver. C'eſt un eſpece de rat de campagne, de la groſſeur d'un écureuil, qui a la queuë courte, et le poil et la couleur d'un lapreau, auſſi bien que la forme, hors qu'il a la tête plus groſſe, et les deux dents de deſſous la moitié plus longues que celles de deſſus. Il a auſſi les pattes de devant plus courtes que celles de derriere, avec quatre grifes, et une plus petite, et cinque à celles de derriere, reſſemblant aſſez à celles d'un ſinge.

Volga to *India* and *Perſia*; through *Sibiria*, and *Great Tartary*, to *Kamtſchatka* *; ſome of the intervening iſles, ſuch as *Kadjak*; and even the continent of *America* itſelf.

Burrows, and forms its magazine of corn, nuts, &c. for its winter food †: ſits up like a ſquirrel while it eats: ſome inhabit the fields in *Sibiria*, others penetrate into the granaries; the firſt form holes under ground, with a double entrance, where they ſleep during winter: thoſe which inhabit granaries, are in motion during the cold ſeaſon. They couple the beginning of *May*, about the *Lena*, but about *Aſtracan* earlier, and bring from five to eight young, which they bring up in their burrows, and cover with hay: only one animal inhabits each burrow: the females are always ſeparate from the males, except in the coupling ſeaſon: whiſtle like the marmot: are very iraſcible; quarrelſome among themſelves, and bite very hard: ſit in multitudes near their holes: are very fond of ſalt: taken in numbers on board the barges which are loaden with that commodity at *Solikamſky*, and fall down into the *Volga* below *Caſan*.

Are both herbivorous and carnivorous; feed on plants, and deſtroy the young of ſmall birds, and the leſſer mice.

The *Bohemian* ladies were wont to make cloaks of the ſkins; we ſee them at this time made uſe of for linings, and appear very beautiful for that purpoſe.

* Yevraſhka, or Marmotte minor. *Gmelin voy. Sibiria*, ii. 448.

† *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220.

M. with

M. with truncated ears, the apertures large: ſhort tail: upper fore teeth truncated; lower, ſlender and pointed: four toes on every foot, each furniſhed with claws: walks on the whole hind feet as far as the heel: color, teſtaceous red. 264. GUNDI.

Size of a ſmall rabbet.

Inhabits *Barbary* towards *Mount Atlas*, near *Maſſufin*. Deſcribed by the late Mr. *Rohtman*, a *Swede*. This account was communicated to me by Mr. *Zimmerman*. *Gundi* is its *Arabic* name, which I retain.

M. with ſhort ears: head and body of a cinereous brown: the ends of the hairs white: two cutting teeth above; four below: no tail. 265. TAILLESS.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*. In the LEVERIAN MUSEUM.

With

XXX. SQUIRREL.

With two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Four toes before, five behind.
Long tail, cloathed with long hair.

266. COMMON.

Sciurus. *Geſner quad.* 845. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 214.
Wiewiorka. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 225.
Eichhorn. *Klein quad.* 53.
Sciurus vulgaris. Sc. auriculis apice barbatis, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 86.
Ikorn, Graſkin. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 37.
Sciurus rufus quandoque griſeo admixto. *Briſſon quad.* 104.
L'Ecureuil. *De Buffon*, vii. 258. *tab.* xxxii. *Br. Zool.* i. 93. LEV. MUS.

S. with ears terminated with long tufts of hair: large lively black eyes: head, body, legs, and tail, of a bright reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly white: hair on each ſide the tail lies flat. In *Sweden* and *Lapland* * changes in winter into grey. In many parts of *England* is a beautiful variety with milk-white tails.

Inhabits *Europe*; the northern and temperate parts of *Aſia*; and a variety is even found as far *ſouth* as the iſle of *Ceylon*: is a neat, lively, active animal: lives always in woods: in the ſpring, the female is ſeen purſued from tree to tree by the males, feigning an eſcape from their embraces. Makes its neſt of moſs and dried leaves, between the fork of two branches: brings three or four young at a time: has two holes to its neſt: ſtops up that on the ſide the wind blows, as *Pliny* † juſtly remarks: lays in a hoard of

* *Faun. ſuec.* and *Scheffer Lapl.* 135.

† *Lib.* viii. *c.* 38.

winter

winter proviſion, ſuch as nuts, acorns, &c.: in ſummer, feeds on buds and young ſhoots: is particularly fond of thoſe of fir, and the young cones: ſits up to eat, and uſes its fore-feet as hands: covers itſelf with its tail: leaps to a ſurpriſing diſtance: when diſpoſed to croſs a river, a piece of bark is its boat; its tail the ſail *.

A large kind of grey ſquirrel is found about the upper parts of the river *Obi*, in the diſtrict of *Kuznetſk*, and is called *Teleutſkaya Belka*, or the ſquirrel of the *Teleutian Tartars*: it is as large again as the common grey ſquirrels of thoſe parts, and is preferred to them, on account of the ſilvery gloſs of the ſkin. Few are ſent into *Ruſſia*, the greateſt part being ſent into *China*, and ſell for 6 *l.* or 7 *l. ſterling per* thouſand †.

A white variety is found common in *Sibiria*.

A beautiful black variety about lake *Baikal*. In the LEVERIAN MUSEUM is a moſt elegant ſpecimen of this kind.

γ. WHITE-LEGGED SQUIRREL. The head, whole upper part of the body, ſides, and toes, of a reddiſh brown: face, noſe, under ſide of the neck, belly, fore legs, inſide of the ears and thighs, white: ears ſlightly tufted with black: tail long, covered with duſky hairs, much ſhorter than thoſe in the *European* kind. *Br. Muſ.*: by the catalogue, ſaid to be brought from *Ceylon*.

* *Rzaczinſki, Klein, Scheffer, Linnæus.*

† *Memorabilia Ruſſ. Aſiat. in Muller's Samlung. Ruſſ.* vii. 124.

267. CEYLON. Sciurus *Zeylanicus* pilis in dorſo nigricantibus *Rukkaia* dictus a ſono. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 215. Sciurus macrourus, long-tailed Squirrel. *Ind. Zool. tab.* i.

S. with ears tufted with black: noſe fleſh-colored: cheeks, legs, and belly, of a pale yellow: between the ears a yellow ſpot: forehead, back, ſides, haunches, black: cheeks marked with a bifurcated ſtroke of black; under ſide red: tail twice as long as the body, of a light grey, and very buſhy: the part next the body quite ſurrounded with hair: on the reſt the hairs are ſeparated, and lie flat. Is thrice the ſize of the *European* ſquirrel.

Inhabits *Ceylon*; is called there *Dandoelana*: alſo *Roekea*, from the noiſe it makes.

268. ABESSINIAN. S. with a round fleſh-colored noſe: hair on the upper part of the body of a ruſty black: tail a foot and a half long: belly and fore feet grey: ſoles of the feet fleſh-colored. Thrice the ſize of an *European* ſquirrel.

Deſcribed from *Thevenot* *, who ſays it was bought at *Moco* from an *Abeſſinian*; that it was very good-natured, and ſportive like a ſquirrel; would eat any thing except fleſh, and would crack the hardeſt almonds. A variety of the above?

* *Voyage des Indes Orientale*, v. 34.

S. black on the upper part of the body; of a light brown on the lower: end of the tail black: on the thumb a round nail. 269. JAVAN.

This brief account leaves me uncertain whether this is not alſo a variety.

Inhabits *Java*: diſcovered by Mr. *Sparman*. Memoirs ſociety at *Gothenburgh*. Dr. PALLAS.

S. with tufted ears: head, back, ſides, upper part of the legs and thighs, and tail, of a dull purple: the lower part of the legs and thighs, and the belly, yellow: end of the tail orange: length, from noſe to tail, near ſixteen inches; tail ſeventeen. 270. BOMBAY.

Inhabits *Bombay*. Deſcribed from a ſtuffed ſkin in Doctor *Hunter*'s cabinet.

Sciurus Erythræus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 377. 271. RUDDY.

S. with the ears ſlightly tufted: color above yellow, mixed with duſky: below of a blood red, inclined to tawny: tail ſlender; of the ſame color, marked lengthways with a black ſtripe.

Four toes on the fore feet; with a remarkable protuberance inſtead of a thumb: five toes on the hind.

Rather larger in ſize than a common ſquirrel.

Inhabits *India*.

272. GREY.

Grey Squirrel. *Joſſelyn's voy. Cateſby Carolina*, ii. 74. *Smith's voy.* 27. *Kalm's voy.* 95, 310.
Fox Squirrel. *Lawſon's Carolina*, 124.
Sciurus cinereus Virginianus major. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 215.
Sciurus cinereus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 86.
Sciurus cinereus. Auriculis ex albo flavicantibus. *Briſſon quad.* 107.
Le Petit-Gris. *De Buffon*, x. 116. *tab.* xxv. LEV. MUS.

S. with plain ears: hair of a dull grey color, mixed with black, and often tinged with dirty yellow: belly and inſides of the legs white: tail long, buſhy, grey, and ſtriped with black. Size of a half-grown rabbet.

Inhabits the woods of *North America*, *Peru* *, and *Chili* †; are very numerous in *North America*; do incredible damage to the plantations of *Mayz*; run up the ſtalks, and eat the young ears; deſcend in vaſt flocks from the mountains, and join thoſe that inhabit the lower parts; are proſcribed by the provinces, and a reward of three pence *per* head for every one that is killed; ſuch a number was deſtroyed one year, that *Penſylvania* alone paid in rewards 8000*l.* of its currency.

Make their neſts in hollow trees, with moſs, ſtraw, wool, &c. Feed on the mayz in the ſeaſon, and on pine-cones, acorns, and maſt of all kinds. Form holes under ground, and there depoſit a large ſtock of winter proviſion. Deſcend from the trees and

* *Chinchilles* are ſmall beaſts, like ſquirrels, with wonderfull ſmoothe and ſoft ſkins, which they weare as a healthfull thing to comfort the ſtomacke; they make coverings and rugs of the haire of theſe *Chinchilles*, which are found on the *Sierre* of *Peru*. *Acoſta* in *Purchas's Pilg.* iii. 966.

† *Ovalle*, in his hiſtory of *Chile*, ſays, that the grey or aſh-color'd ſquirrels, of the valley of *Guaſco*, are valuable for the furs. *Churchill's Coll.* vol. iii. 44.

viſit

viſit their magazines when in want of meat; are particularly buſy at the approach of bad weather; during the cold ſeaſon keep in their neſts for ſeveral days together; ſeldom leap from tree to tree, only run up and down the bodies; their hoards often deſtroyed by ſwine; when covered with deep ſnow, the ſquirrels often periſh for want of food; are not eaſily ſhot, nimbly changing their place, when they ſee the gun levelled; have the actions of the common ſquirrel; eaſily tamed; their fleſh eſteemed very delicate. The furs which are imported under the name of *petit-gris* are valuable, and uſed as linings to cloaks.

Quahtechalotl-thlitic. *Hernandez Mex.* 582. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 8.
Black Squirrel. *Cateſby Car.* ii. 73.
L'Ecureuil noir. *Briſſon quad.* 105.
Sciurus niger. *Lin. ſyſt.* 86. Lev. Mus.

273. Black.

S. with plain ears: ſometimes wholly black, but often marked with white on the noſe, the neck, or end of the tail: the tail ſhorter than that of the former: the body equal.

Inhabits the *North of Aſia*, *North America*, and *Mexico*. I ſhould have placed it as a variety of the laſt ſpecies, did not Mr. *Cateſby* expreſsly ſay, that it breeds and aſſociates in ſeparate troops; is equally numerous with the former; commits as great ravages among the *Mayz*; makes its neſt in the ſame manner, and forms, like them, magazines for winter food.

β. Squirrel, with plain ears: coarſe fur, mixed with dirty white, and black, but varies to white: throat, and inſide of the legs and thighs, black: tail much ſhorter than thoſe of ſquirrels

uſually are: of a dull yellow color, mixed with black: body of the ſize of the grey ſquirrel. LEV. MUS.

Inhabits *Virginia*; deſcribed from Mr. *Knaphan*'s collection; who told me that the planters called it the *Cat Squirrel*.

274. HUDSON'S BAY. S. with plain ears: ſmaller than the *European*: marked along the middle of the back with a ferruginous line from head to tail: the ſides paler: belly of a pale aſh-color, mottled with black: tail not ſo long, or ſo full of hair, as the common kind; of a ferruginous color, barred with black, and towards the end is a broader band of the ſame color. LEV. MUS.

Inhabits the pine-foreſts about the *Bay*, and *Terra de Labrador*.

α. CAROLINA * SQUIRREL, with the head, back, and ſides grey, white, and ruſt-colored intermixed: belly white, divided from the colors of the ſides by a ferruginous line: lower part of the legs red: tail brown, mixed with black, and edged with white.

Theſe are rather leſſer than the *European* ſquirrels: vary in the colors: in moſt the grey predominates.

* Leſſer Grey Squirrel of the old edition.

Quauhtecollotlquapachtli.

I

II

III



I HUDSON'S BAY SQ. N°274. II BLACK N°273
III GREY N°272

Quauhtecollotlquapachtli. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 8. 275. VARIED.
Le Coquallin. *De Buffon*, xiii. 109. *tab.* xiii.

S. with plain ears: upper part of the body varied with black, white, and brown; the belly tawny *: twice the ſize of the common ſquirrel.

Inhabits *Mexico:* lives under ground, where it brings forth its young, and lays in a ſtock of winter food: lives on Mayz: is never to be tamed.

Theſe probably vary in ſize: I have ſeen one that ſeemed to be of this ſpecies, but not ſuperior in ſize to the common ſquirrel: the colors were brown, orange, and cinereous: the belly orange.

Sciurus flavus. Sc. auriculis ſubrotundis, pedibus pentadactylis, corpore luteo. *Lin. Syſt.* 86. *Amæn. Acad.* i. 561. 276. FAIR.

S. with the body and tail of a flaxen color: of a very ſmall ſize, with plain round ears, and rounded tail.

Inhabits the woods near *Amadabad*, the capital of *Guzarat*, in great abundance, leaping from tree to tree †. *Linnæus* ſays it is an inhabitant of *South America*.

* Called by the *Indians*, *Coztiocotequallin*, or Yellow Belly.

† L'Ecureuil blond. *Della Valla*, p. 84.

Sciurus

277. BRASILIAN. Sciurus Brafilienfis ? *Marcgrave Braſil*, 330.
Sciurus coloris ex flavo et fuſco mixti tæniis in lateribus albis. *Briſſon quad.* 107.
Sciurus æſtuans. Sc. griſeus, ſubtus flaveſcens. *Lin. ſyſt.* 88.

S. with plain ears, and rounded tail: head, body, and ſides, covered with ſoft duſky hairs, tipt with yellow: tail rounded: the hairs annulated with black and yellow: throat cinereous: inſide of the legs, and the belly, yellow: the belly divided lengthways with a white line; which begins on the breaſt, is interrupted for a ſmall ſpace in the middle, and is then continued to the tail: length, from noſe to tail, eight inches one quarter: tail ten.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*. Mr. *Vandeck*, captain of a man of war in the *Portugueſe* ſervice, who procured them from their ſettlements in *S. America*, favored me with two.

278. MEXICAN. Tlalmototli. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 9.
Sciurus rariſſimus ex Nov. Hiſpania. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 76. *tab.* xlvii. fig. 2, 3.
Briſſon quad. 108.

S. of a mouſe-color: the male marked on the back with ſeven white lines, which extend along the tail; the female, with only five: the tail of the male divided into four parts at the end; perhaps accidentally: its *ſcrotum* pendulous, like a goat's.

Inhabits *New Spain*. *Seba*, in *tab.* xlviii. *fig.* 5. has the figure of another, of an uniform color, diſtinguiſhed alſo by its vaſt *ſcrotum*.

Muſtela

Muſtela Africana. *Clus. Exot.* 112. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 216.
Sciurus palmarum. Sc. ſubgriſeus ſtriis tribus flavicantibus, caudaque albo nigroque lineata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 86.
So. palmarum. Sc. coloris ex rufo et nigro mixti, tæniis in dorſo flavicantibus. *Briſſon quad.* 109.
Le Palmiſte. *De Buffon*, x. 126. *tab.* xxvi.

279. PALM.

S. with plain ears: an obſcure pale yellow ſtripe on the middle of the back, another on each ſide, a third on each ſide of the belly; the two laſt at times very faint: reſt of the hair on the ſides, back, and head, black and red, very cloſely mixed; that on the thighs and legs more red: belly, pale yellow: hair on the tail does not lie flat, but encircles it; is coarſe, and of a dirty yellow, barred with black. Authors deſcribe this kind with only three ſtripes: this had five, ſo poſſibly they vary.

Governor *Loten* did me the favor of informing me that it lived much in the *Coco* trees, and was very fond of the *ſury*, or palm-wine, which is procured from the tree; from which it obtained, among the *Indians*, the name of *Suricatsje*, or the *little cat* of the *Sury* *.

According to *Cluſius* and Mr. *Ray*, this ſpecies does not erect its tail like other ſquirrels, but has the faculty of expanding it ſideways.

* See the proceſs of obtaining this liquor in *Rumphius's herbarium Amboinenſe*, vol. i. p. 5. The tree is engraved in *tab.* i. ii.

β. BARBARY.

280. β. BARBARY. Sciurus getulus. *Caii opuſc.* 77. *Geſner quad.* 847.
Sc. getulus. Sc. fuſcus ſtriis quatuor albis longitudinalibus. *Lin ſyſt.* 87. *Kleiæ quad.* 84. *Briſſon quad.* 109.
Barbarian ſquirrel. *Edw.* 198.
Le Barbareſque. *De Buffon*, x. 126. *tab.* xxvii.

S. with full black eyes and white orbits: head, body, feet, and tail, cinereous, inclining to red: lighteſt on the legs: ſides marked lengthways with two white ſtripes: belly white: tail buſhy, marked regularly with ſhades of black, one beneath the other: ſize of the common ſquirrel.

Both theſe ſquirrels inhabit *Barbary* and other hot countries: live in trees, eſpecially *palms*, from which one takes its name.

γ. PLANTANE. THIS ſpecies reſembles much the common ſquirrel, but is lighter colored, and has a yellow line extending along the ſides, from leg to leg.

Common in *Java* and *Prince*'s iſland; is called by the *Malayes*, *Ba-djing*; lives much on *Plantanes*; is very ſhy; retreats at the ſight of mankind, and clatters over the dry leaves of the *Pitang* or *Plantanes* with vaſt noiſe. It alſo is common on the *tamarind* trees.



SAILING SQUIRREL Nº 281

A. with membranes from fore leg to hind leg.

Sciurus Sagitta. Sc. hypochondriis prolixis volitans, cauda plano-pinnata lanceolata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 88.
Sciurus petauriſta. *Pallas Miſcel. Zool.* 54. *tab.* vi.
Sciurus maximus volans, ſeu felis volans. Sc. caſtanei coloris, in parte corporis ſuperiore, in inferiore vero eximié flaveſcentis; cute ab anticis cruribus ad poſtica membranæ in modum extenſa volans. *Briſſon quad.* 112.
Le Taguan ou grand Ecureuil volant. *De Buffon*, Suppl. iii. 150. tab. xxi. *Muſ. Roy. Society* *.

281. SAILING.

S. with a ſmall rounded head: cloven upper lip: ſmall blunt ears: two ſmall warts at the outmoſt corner of each eye, with hairs growing out of them: neck ſhort: four toes on the fore feet; and inſtead of a thumb, a ſlender bone, two inches and a half long, lodged under the lateral membrane, ſerving to ſtretch it out: from thence to the hind legs extends the membrane, which is broad, and a continuation of the ſkin of the ſides and belly; the membrane extends along the fore legs, and ſtretches out near the joint in a winged form: five toes on the hind feet, and on all the toes ſharp, compreſſed, bent claws: tail covered with long hairs, diſpoſed horizontally: color of the head, body, and tail, a bright bay; in ſome parts inclining to orange: breaſt and belly of a yellowiſh white: length, from noſe to tail, eighteen inches; tail fifteen.

Inhabits *Java* †, and others of the *Indian* iſlands: leaps from tree to tree as if it flew: will catch hold of the boughs ‡ with

* Where there is the ſkin of one in fine preſervation.
† *Hamilton's voy.* ii. 131.
‡ *Sir Edward Michelbourne's voy. in Purchas's Pilgrim.* i. 134.

the tail. Differs in ſize: that deſcribed by *Linnæus* was the ſize of our ſquirrel: that killed by Sir *Edward Michelbourne*, in one of the *Indian* iſles, was greater than a hare. *Nieuhoff*, deſcribes this ſpecies under the name of the Flying Cat, and ſays the back is black: he has given two very good figures of it; one in his frontiſpiece, the other in the page he deſcribes it in *.

282. SEVERN RIVER.

Greater Flying Squirrel. *Ph. Tr.* lxii. 379.

S. with back and ſides of a deep cinereous color at the bottom; end ferruginous: under ſide of the body of a yellowiſh white; the hair every where long and full: tail covered with long hairs, diſpoſed in a leſs flat way than thoſe of the *European* kind; brown on the upper part, darker at the end, yellowiſh beneath the ſkin: the inſtrument of flying diſpoſed from leg to leg; but does not border the fore legs.

SIZE. Size equal to the *European* ſquirrel.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſouthern parts of *Hudſon's Bay*, about *Severn* river. *Muſ. Roy. Society.*

283. FLYING.

Aſſapanick. *Smith's Virginia*, 27. *Joſſelyn's voy.* 86. *De Laet*, 88.
Sciurus Americanus volans. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 215. *Lawſon's Carolina*, 124. *Cateſby Carolina*, ii. 76, 77. *Edw.* 191. *Kalm*, i. 321. *tab.* i. *Du Pratz*, ii. 69.
Sciurus volans. Sc. hypochondriis prolixis volitans, cauda rotundata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 88.
Sciurus volans. *Briſſon quad.* 110. iii. No. 12. LEV. MUS.

S. with round naked ears: full black eyes: a lateral membrane from fore to hind legs: the fore legs for the moſt part clear of the membrane: tail with long hairs diſpoſed horizontally,

* *Churchill's coll.* ii. 354.

zontally, longeſt in the middle; and ending in a point: color above, a browniſh aſh: beneath, white, tinged with yellow. Much leſs than the common ſquirrel.

Inhabits *North America* and *New Spain* *: lives in hollow trees: ſleeps in the day: during the night very lively: is gregarious, numbers being found in one tree: leaps from bough to bough ſometimes at the diſtance of ten yards: this action improperly called *flying*, for the animal cannot go in any other direction than forward; and even then cannot keep an even line, but ſinks conſiderably before it can reach the place it aims at: ſenſible of this, the ſquirrel mounts the higher, in proportion to the diſtance it wiſhes to reach: when it would leap, it ſtretches out the fore legs, and extending the membranes, becomes ſpecifically lighter than it would otherwiſe be; and thus is enabled to ſpring further than other ſquirrels that have not this apparatus. When numbers leap at a time, they ſeem like leaves blown off by the wind. Their food the ſame as the other *American* ſquirrels: are eaſily tamed: bring three or four young at a time.

Sciurus Virginianus volans. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* xliv. *Briſſon quad.* iii. 284. Hoodan.
Mus volans. *Lin. ſyſt.* 85.

S. with the lateral membrane beginning at the chin and ears, and extending like the former from fore to hind leg: reddiſh above; cinereous, tinged with yellow, beneath: ears large and oval.

* Where it is called *Quimichpatlan*. *Fernandez. Nov. Hiſp.* 8.

Inhabits *Virginia*, according to *Seba*; who is the only author who has described it. *Linnæus*'s synonyms, from *Ray* and *Edwards*, erroneous.

285. EUROPEAN FL. SQ.

Mus Ponticus vel Scythicus. *Gesner quad.* 743.
Sciurus Petauriſta volans. *Klein quad.* 54.
Flying ſquirrel. *Ph. Tranſ. abr.* ix. 76. tab. v.
Sciurus volans. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 38. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 355.
Sc. volans Sc. hypochondriis prolixis volitans, cauda rotundata. *Lin. ſyſt.* 88.
Sciurus Sibiricus volans. *Briſſon*, 110. No. 13.
Le Poulatouche. *De Buffon*, x. 95. tab. xxii.
Quadrupes volatilis *Ruſſiæ*. Com. acad. *Petrop.* v. 218. LEV. MUS.

S. with naked ears, indented on the exterior ſide: full eyes: eyelids bordered with black: membranes extend to the very baſe of the fore feet, and form a large wing on the exterior ſide: tail full of hair, and round at the end: color of the upper part of the body a fine grey, like that on a gull's back: lower part of a pure white.

SIZE. From noſe to tail four inches and a quarter; of the tail to the tip of the hair, five.

PLACE. Inhabits *Finland* and *Lapland*, and the *Ruſſian* dominions, from *Livonia* to the river *Kolyma* or *Kowyma*, in the N. E. part of *Siberia*, and is common in all the mountanous wooded tracts of that cold region: lives uſually on birch-tree buds and fructifications, and on the cones of the pines and cedars: is not gregarious, and leads a ſolitary life, and wanders about even in winter: lives in hollow trees, and makes its neſt in the moſs of birch-

trees:

trees: when at reſt, it flings its tail over its back; but in leaping, extends it.

The *Germans* call it *Konige der Grauwerke* *, or King of the Squirrels; the *Ruſſians*, *Polatucha*, and *Letaga*; the *Poles*, *Wiewiorka Lataiaca*. NAMES.

* *Klein.*

Two

XXXI. DORMOUSE.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw.
Four toes before: five behind.
Naked ears.
Long tail, covered with hair.

286. STRIPED.

Mouſe ſquirrel. *Joſſelyn's voy.* 86.
Ground ſquirrel. *Lawſon Carolina,* 124. *Cateſby Carolina,* ii. 75. *Edw.* 181. *Kalm,* i. 322. *tab.* i.
Sciurus *Liſteri. Raii ſyn. quad.* 216.
Sciurus minor virgatus. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. 344.
Boern-doeſkie. *Le Brun. voy. Moſcov.* ii. 432.
Sciurus ſtriatus. Sc. flavus ſtriis quinque fuſcis longitudinalibus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 87. *Klein quad.* 53. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 378.
Sciurus Carolinenſis. *Briſſon quad.*
Le Suiſſe. *De Buffon,* x. 126. *tab.* xxviii. *Charlevoix Nouv. France,* v. 198. LEV. MUS.

D. with plain ears: ridge of the back marked with a black ſtreak: each ſide with a pale yellow ſtripe, bounded above and below with a line of black: head, body, and tail, of a reddiſh brown; the tail the darkeſt: breaſt and belly white: noſe and feet pale red: eyes full.

PLACE. Inhabits the north of *Aſia*, beginning about the river *Kama*, and grows more and more frequent in the woody parts of *Sibiria*; but found in the greateſt abundance in the foreſts of *North America*: they never run up trees except purſued, and find no

MANNERS. other means of eſcaping: they burrow, and form their habitations under ground with two entrances, that they may get acceſs to the one, in caſe the other is ſtopped up. Their retreats are formed with great ſkill, in form of a long gallery, with branches on each ſide,

MAGAZINES. each of which terminates in an enlarged chamber, as a magazine

to

to ſtore their winter proviſion in; in one they lodge the acorns, in another the *mayz*, in a third the hickery nuts, and in the laſt, their favorite food, the *chinquapin* cheſnut. They very ſeldom ſtir out during winter, at leſt as long as their proviſions laſt; but if that fails, they will dig into cellars where apples are kept, or barns where *mayz* is ſtored, and do a great deal of miſchief; but at that time the cat deſtroys great numbers, and is as great an enemy to them as to mice.

During the *mayz* harveſt, theſe animals are very buſy in biting off the ears, and filling their mouths ſo full with the corn, that their cheeks are quite diſtended, having pouches in their jaws like the *hamſter*. It is obſervable, that they give great preference to certain food; for if, after filling their mouths with rye, they happen to meet with wheat, they fling away the firſt, that they may indulge in the laſt. They are very wild, bite ſeverely, and are ſcarcely ever tamed: the ſkins are of little uſe; but are ſometimes brought over to line cloaks.

Glis. *Geſner quad.* 550. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 229.
Glis vulgaris. *Klein quad.* 56.
Glis ſupra obſcurè cinereus, infra ex albo cinereſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 113.
Sciurus Glis. Sc. canus ſubtus albidus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 87.
Le Loir. *De Buffon*, viii. 158. *tab.* xxiv.
Mus Glis. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 88.

287. FAT.

D. with thin naked ears: body covered with ſoft aſh-colored hair: belly whitiſh: tail full of long hair: from noſe to tail, near ſix inches; tail four and a half: thicker in the body than the ſquirrel.

Inhabits *France* and the ſouth of *Europe*. Is found in the woods in the ſouth-weſt parts of *Ruſſia*, and was diſcovered by Doctor

Doctor *Pallas* in the rocky caverns about the rivers *Samara* and *Volga*. The late Doctor *Kramer* favored me with one from *Auſtria*. Lives in trees, and leaps from bough to bough: feeds on fruits and acorns: lodges in the hollows of trees: remains in a torpid ſtate during winter, and grows very fat,

Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et pinguior illo
Tempore ſum, quo me nil niſi ſomnus alit *.

Was eſteemed a great delicacy by the *Romans*, who had their *Gliraria*, places conſtructed to keep and feed them in. I think that the *Italians* at preſent eat them.

288. GARDEN.

Mus avellanarum major. *Geſner quad.* 735.
Greater Dormouſe, or Sleeper. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 219.
Glis ſupra obſcurè cinereus, infra ex albo cinereſcens, macula ad oculos nigra. *Briſſon quad.* 114.
Mus quercinus. M. cauda elongata piloſa, macula nigra ſub oculos. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84.
Le Lerot. *De Buffon*, viii. 181. *tab.* xxv.
Mus nitedula. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 88.

D. with the eyes ſurrounded with a large ſpot of black, reaching to the baſe of the ears, and another behind the ears: head and whole body of a tawny color: the throat and whole under ſide of the body white, tinged with yellow: the tail long: the hairs at the beginning very ſhort; at the end buſhy: length, from noſe to tail, not five inches: the tail four.

Inhabits *France* and the ſouth of *Europe*: is found in magpies neſts and hollow trees about the *Volga*, and other temperate

* *Martial Epig. Lib.* xiii. *Ep.* 59.

and ſouthern parts of the *Ruſſian* dominions. Neither this nor the former ſpecies extend beyond the *Uralian* mountains; infeſts gardens, and is very deſtructive to fruits of all kind: is particularly fond of peaches: lodges in holes in the walls: brings five or ſix young at a time: like the former, remains torpid during winter: has a ſtrong ſmell, like a rat.

Mus avellanarum minor, the Dormouſe or Sleeper. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 220.
Rothe Wald Mauſs. *Kramer Auſtria*, 317.
Glis ſupra rufus, infra albicans. *Briſſon quad.*
Mus avellanarius. M. cauda elongata piloſa, corpore rufo, gula albicante, pollicibus poſticis muticis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 83. *Faun. Suec.* No. 35. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 89.
Le Muſcardin. *De Buffon*, viii. 193. *tab.* xxvi.
Dormouſe. *Edw.* 266. *Br. Zool.* i. 95. Lev. Mus.

289. Common.

D. with round naked ears: full black eyes: body of a tawny red: throat white: ſize of a mouſe, but plumper: tail two inches and a half long, and pretty hairy, eſpecially towards the end.

Inhabits *Europe:* lives in thick hedges: makes its neſt in the hollow of a low tree, or in a thick buſh near the bottom, of graſs, moſs, or dead leaves: brings three or four young at a time: ſeldom appears far from its retreat: forms magazines of nuts: eats its food ſitting up, like a ſquirrel: at approach of winter, retires and rolls itſelf up, lying torpid: ſometimes in a warm day revives, takes a little food, and relapſes into its former ſtate.

290. EARLESS. D. with a flat head, obtuſe noſe, eyes full and black, upper lip bifid.

Auricles very minute, ſcarcely apparent: long whiſkers.

Head, back, ſides, and front of the fore legs, pale ferruginous, mixed with black: from ſhoulder to hind parts, on each ſide, a white line: above each eye another: belly and feet of a dirty white.

Tail black in the middle; hoary on the ſides.

Toes long and diſtinct: the knob on the fore feet large: claws very long.

Hind legs black behind, and naked.

SIZE. Size of a common ſquirrel, but much broader and flatter.

PLACE. 800 miles above the *Cape of Good Hope*, about the mountain *Sneeburgh*.

MANNERS. Never climbs trees: burrows, feeds on bulbous roots, and is particularly fond of potatoes: walks often on its hind feet; and often lies flat on its belly: very tame, and never offers to bite: frequently flirts up its tail: makes a warm neſt, and forms in it a round hole, in which it lodges, and pulls to the orifice a quantity of materials, in order to cloſe it: keeps ſometimes in its retreat for three entire days.

Two

Two cutting teeth in each jaw. XXXII.
Two very ſhort fore legs: two very long hind legs, re- JERBOA.
ſembling thoſe of cloven-footed water-fowl.
Very long tail, tufted at the end.

Μυς διπους. *Theophr. opuſc.* 295. *Ælian hiſt. an. lib.* xv. *c.* 26.
Mus bipes. *Plinii, lib.* x. *c.* 65. *Texeira's Travels*, 21.
Gerbua. *Edw.* 219. *Plaiſted's journal*, 59.
Mus jaculus. M. caudâ elongata floccoſa, palmis ſubpentadactylis, femoribus longiſſimis, brachiis breviſſimis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 85. *Haſſelquiſt itin.* 198. 291. ÆGYPTIAN.
Le Jerbo. *De Buffon*, xiii. 141.
Mus ſagitta. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 306. tab. xxi.

J. with thin, erect, and broad ears: full and dark eyes: long whiſkers: fore legs an inch long; five toes on each; the inner, or thumb, ſcarce apparent; but that, as well as the reſt, furniſhed with a ſharp claw: hind legs two inches and a quarter long, thin, covered with ſhort hair, and exactly reſembling thoſe of a bird; three toes on each, covered above and below with hair; the middle toe the longeſt; on each a pretty long ſharp claw: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches and one quarter: tail ten inches, terminated with a thick black tuft of hair; the tip white; the reſt of the tail covered with very ſhort coarſe hair: the upper part of the body thin, or compreſſed ſideways: the part about the rump and loins large: the head, back, ſides, and thighs, covered with long hair, aſh-colored at the bottom, pale tawny at the ends: breaſt and belly whitiſh: acroſs the up-

per part of the thighs is an obſcure duſky band: the hair long and ſoft.

Inhabits *Ægypt*, *Barbary*, *Paleſtine*, the deſerts between *Balſora* and *Aleppo*, the ſandy tracts between the *Don* and *Volga*, the hills ſouth of the *Irtiſh*, from fort *Janiyſchera* to the *ſeven palaces*, where the *Altaic* mountains begin: as ſingular in its motions as in its form: always ſtands on its hind feet; the fore feet performing the office of hands: runs faſt; and when purſued, jumps five or ſix feet from the ground: burrows like rabbets: keeps cloſe in the day: ſleeps rolled up: lively during night: when taken, emits a plaintive feeble note: feeds on vegetables: has great ſtrength in its fore feet. Two, which I ſaw living in *London*, burrowed almoſt through the brick wall of the room they were in; came out of their hole at night for food, and when caught, were much fatter and ſleeker than when confined to their box.

This is the *Daman Iſrael*, or the *Lamb of the Iſraelites* of the *Arabs*, and is ſuppoſed to be the *Saphan* *, the coney of Holy Writ: our rabbet being unknown in the *Holy Land*. Dr. *Shaw* met with this ſpecies on mount *Libanus*, and diſtinguiſhes it from the next ſpecies †. It is alſo the mouſe of *Iſaiah* ‡, *Achbar* in the original ſignifying a male *Jerboa*.

* *Bochart* diſplays a vaſt deal of learning on the ſubject. *Vide Hierozoicon*, *lib.* iii. *c.* 33. *p.* 1001.

† *Travels*, 376.

‡ Chap. lxvi. 17. *Bochart*, 1015. This animal was a forbidden food with the *Iſraelites*.





Sibirian Jerboa N°292

Cuniculus pumilio ſaliens cauda longiſſima. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* v. 351. *tab.* ix. *fig.* 1.
Cuniculus pumilio ſaliens, cauda anomola longiſſima. *Briſſon quad.* 103.
Flying hare. *Strahlenberg's hiſt. Ruſſ.* 370.
Jerboa. *Shaw's Trav.* 248.
Mus jaculus. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 275. tab. xx. MUS. LEV.

292. SIBIRIAN.

NOSE truncated; end edged with white: lower teeth ſlender; twice as long as the upper. α. GREAT.

Ears large, pointed, tipt with white, naked within: hairs on the back tawny, of a dark grey beneath, very ſoft: legs and whole under ſide of the body white: half the tail next to the body covered with ſhort whitiſh hairs; from thence, with long black hairs; the end has a large white feathered tuft an inch long.

Five toes on the fore feet; the toe without a nail.

On the hind legs, an inch above the feet, are two long toes armed with nails: the back part of the legs naked.

Length eight inches and a half; of the tail ten.

This variety is no where very frequent, but is chiefly found from the *Caſpian* ſea to the river *Irtiſh*. PLACE.

Of the ſize of a rat: of the color of the former, except that the rump on each ſide is croſſed with a white line. β. MIDDLE.

There is again a variety of this with a more lengthened noſe, ſhorter ears, and broader: tail thicker, and not ſo elegantly tufted: the hind legs ſhorter: the coat longer and thicker.

This middle ſpecies is found only in the eaſtern deſerts of *Siberia* and *Tartary*, beyond lake *Baikal*; alſo in *Barbary* * and *Syria* †, and even as far as *India* ‡.

* *Shaw's Travels.* † *Haym's Teſoro Brit.* ii. p. and tab. 124. ‡ *Pallas.*

Differs

γ. PIGMY. Differs from the *Great*, in wanting the white circle round the noſe, in having a leſs tuft to the tail, and the end juſt tipt with white: agrees entirely in form; but is far inferior in ſize to even the *Middle*. Inhabits the ſame places with the *Great*.

MANNERS. Theſe three agree in manners: burrow in hard ground, clay, or indurated mud: not only in high and dry ſpots, but even in low and ſalt places. They dig their holes very ſpeedily, not only with their fore feet but with their teeth, and fling the earth back with their hind feet, ſo as to form a heap at the entrance. The burrows are many yards long, and run obliquely and winding, but not above half a yard deep below the ſurface. They end in a large ſpace or neſt, the receptacle of the pureſt herbs. They have uſually but one entrance; yet by a wonderful ſagacity they work from their neſt another paſſage to within a very ſmall ſpace of the ſurface, which in caſe of neceſſity they can burſt through, and ſo eſcape.

It is ſingular, that an animal of a very chilly nature, ſhould keep within its hole the whole day, and wander about only in the night.

They ſleep rolled up, with their head between their thighs: and when kept in a ſtove, and taken ſuddenly out, they ſeem quite ſtupified, and for a time ſcarcely find the uſe of their limbs: perhaps this ariſes from an exceſs of heat; for when an attempt is made to take them out of their burrows, they are quickly alarmed on the noiſe of digging, and attempt their eſcape. At ſun-ſet they come out of their holes, clear them of the filth, and keep abroad till the ſun has drawn up the dews from the earth. On approach of any danger, they immediately take to flight, with leaps: a fathom in height, and ſo ſwiftly that a

GREAT LEAPS.

man well mounted can hardly overtake them. They ſpring ſo nimbly, that it is impoſſible to ſee their feet touch the ground. They do not go ſtrait forwards, but turn here and there, till they gain a burrow, whether it is their own, or that of another. In leaping, they carry their tails ſtretched out: in ſtanding, or going or walking, they carry them in form of an S, the lower part touching the ground, ſo that it ſeems a director in their motions. When ſurprized, they will ſometimes go on all fours, but ſoon recover their attitude of ſtanding on their hind legs like a bird: even when undiſturbed, they uſe the former attitude; then riſe erect, liſten, and hop about like a crow. In digging or eating they drop on their fore legs; but in the laſt action will often ſit up and eat like a ſquirrel.

EASILY TAMED.

They are eaſily made tame: ſeek always a warm corner: foretell cold or bad weather by wrapping themſelves cloſe up in hay; and thoſe which are at liberty ſtop up the mouths of their burrows.

FOOD.

In a wild ſtate they are particularly fond of the roots of tulips: live much on oleraceous plants: the ſmall ſtature of the *pygmy* kind is attributed to their feeding on ſaline plants. Thoſe of the middle ſize, which live beyond the lake *Baikal*, live on the bulbs of the *Lilium Pomponium*, and they gnaw the twigs of the *Robinia Caragana*. When confined, they will not refuſe raw meat, and the entrails of fowls.

They are the prey of all leſſer rapacious beaſts. The *Arabs*, who are forbidden all other kinds of mice, eſteem theſe the greateſt delicacies: as thoſe people often are diſappointed in digging after them, they have this proverb, "To buy a hole inſtead "of a *Jerboa*."

The

The *Mongols* have a notion that they ſuck the ſheep: certain it is, they are during night very frequent among the flocks, which they diſturb by their leaps.

NAMES. The *Mongols* call this animal *Alagh-Daagha*. *Alagh* ſignifies variegated, *Daagha*, a foal. The *Calmucs* call it *Jalma:* the great ſort they ſtyle *Morin Jalma*, or the *Horſe Jerboa*; the leſſer ſort, *Choïn Jalma*, or the *Sheep*.

They breed often in the ſummer; in the ſouthern parts, in the beginning of *May:* beyond *Baikal*, not till *June*. They bring perhaps eight at a time, as they have ſo many teats. They ſleep the whole winter without nutriment. About *Aſtracan*, they will ſometimes appear in a warm day in *February:* but return to their holes on the return of cold.

Animals of this genus were certainly the *two-footed mice*, and the *Ægyptian mice*, of the ancients, which were ſaid to walk on their hind legs; and uſe the fore inſtead of hands. Theſe, with the plant *Silphium*, were uſed to denote the country of *Cyrene*, where both were found, as appears from the figures on a beautiful gold coin preſerved by Mr. *Haym* *, and which I have cauſed to be copied above the animal, in plate

293. CAPE. Grand Gerbo. *Allamand de Buffon*, xv. 118. *Journal Hiſtorique*, 59.

J. with a ſhort head: broad between the ears: mouth placed far below the upper jaw: lower very ſhort: two great teeth in each: ears one-third ſhorter than thoſe of the common rabbet, thin and tranſparent: eyes large: whiſkers great.

Fore legs ſhort, five toes on each, with a great protuberance

* *Teſoro Brit.* ii. 124.

next

next to the inner toe: four toes behind: claws of the fore toes crooked, and two-thirds longer than the toes themſelves: claws of the hind toes ſhort.

Color above tawny; cinereous below, mixed with long hairs pointed with black: two-thirds of the tail tawny, the reſt black.

Length from noſe to tail one foot two inches; of the tail near fifteen inches; the ears near three.

Inhabits the great mountains far north of the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is called by the *Hottentots*, *Aerdmannetje*; and by the *Dutch*, *Springen Haas*, or the *Jumping Hare*.

It is very ſtrong; will leap twenty or thirty feet at a time: its voice a grunting: when it eats, ſits upright, with the legs extended horizontally, and with a bent back: uſes its fore feet to bring the food to its mouth; burrows with them, which it does ſo expeditiouſly as quickly to bury itſelf. In ſleeping, it ſits with its knees ſeparate, puts its head between its hind legs, and with the fore legs holds its ears over its eyes.

Mus longipes. M. cauda elongata veſtita, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, femoribus longiſſimis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84.

Mus cauda longa veſtita, pedibus poſticis longitudine corporis, flavis. *Muſ. Ad. Tr.* 9.

294. TORRID.

J with naked oval ears: long whiſkers: four toes on the fore feet: the hind feet the length of the body, thick, ſtrong, and thinly haired: five toes on each foot: ſcarcely any neck: tail the length of the body, with very little hair on it: color of the up-

per part of the body yellow; the lower white: ſize of a common mouſe.

Inhabits, according to *Linnæus*, the torrid zone *: mentioned by no other writer.

* *Habitat in torridis regionibus.*

Two

Two cutting teeth in each jaw. XXXIII. RAT.
Four toes before; five behind.
Very ſlender taper tail; naked, or very ſlightly haired.

* Jerboid.

R. with a blunt noſe: mouth placed far beneath: upper lip bifid: ears large, naked, rounded: fore legs ſhort, furniſhed with four toes, and a tubercle inſtead of a thumb: hind legs long and naked, like ſome of the *Jerboas*: thumb ſhort: toes long, ſlender, and diſtinct; the exterior the ſhorteſt. 295. LABRADOR.

The whole length of the animal eight inches: of which the tail is four and three quarters.

Color deep brown above, white beneath, ſeparated the whole length on each ſide by a yellow line.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and the *Labradore* coaſt. Sent by Mr. *Graham*, and depoſited in the Muſeum of the *Royal Society*. PLACE.

Since I wrote the above, I find that Doctor *Pallas* has deſcribed this ſpecies under the title of *Mus Longipes* *. It inhabits the ſandy deſert of *Naryn*, or *Ryn Peſky*, between the *Volga* and the *Yaik*, near the *Caſpian Sea*, in *lat.* 46 ½. In this tract ſcarcely any thing grows except the *Torlok*, or *Pterococcus Aphyllus*, and a few other poor plants on which it feeds. Two were there taken ſporting in the mid-day ſun; they were both males, and attempted to

* *Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 314. *tab.* xviii. B. Mus mindianus? *Itin.* ii. 702.

eſcape to different holes. The burrows had three entrances running obliquely, and were about a yard deep: lined or plaiſtered with mud. In the bottom was neither neſt or proviſion of graſs.

The *Aſiatic* animal differed in color from the *American*, being above of a light grey mixed with tawny, white below: theſe colors divided lengthways by a ſtripe of duſky red. The tail covered with longer and looſer hair at the end than in the other parts: the ſoles of the feet clad with hair. This I could not well obſerve in the ſpecimen from *Hudſon's Bay*, as it was preſerved in ſpirits. *Linnæus* deſcribes this ſpecies under the title of *Mus longipes*, *Syſt. nat.* 84. Doctor *Pallas*, with great reaſon, ſuppoſes it to be the ſame with the *Jird* of Doctor SHAW, which our learned countryman deſcribes with the *Jerboa*. It agrees in colors with the above; in its long tail being better cloathed than that of a rat; and in its burrowing under ground. This is frequent in *Barbary*, and is reckoned there a good food *.

295. A. CIRCASSIAN. To this I join, on the judgment of Doctor *Pallas*, another animal, which I deſcribed at N° 205 of the *Synopſis* of *Quadrupeds*, under the title of *Circaſſian Marmot*, or

M. with ears like thoſe of mice: red ſparkling eyes: ſharp teeth: body long, and of an equal thickneſs: cheſnut-colored hair, long, eſpecially on the back: has ſharp claws: tail long and buſhy: fore feet ſhorter than the hind feet: ſize of the *Hamſter*, N° 324.

Inhabits the neighborhood of the river *Terek*, which flows out

* *Shaw's travels*, 248.

of *Circaſſia* and falls into the *Caſpian Sea*: runs faſt up hill, very ſlowly down: burrows, and lives under ground *.

Mus Tamaricinus. *Pallas nov. ſp.* i. 322. *tab.* xix. *Itin.* ii. 702. 296. Tamarisk.

R. with an oblong head: great whiſkers: noſe blunt: noſtrils covered with a flap: teeth yellow: eyes large and brown: ears large, naked, and oval: neck ſhort: ſpace round the noſe and eyes, and beyond the ears, white: ſides of the head and neck hoary: back and ſides of a yellowiſh grey: tips of the hairs brown: breaſt and belly white: tail cinereous; above half annulated with brown: hind legs long: on the fore feet a warty tubercle inſtead of a thumb.

Length to the tail above ſix inches: tail not quite ſo long. Size.

Inhabits the lower ſalt-marſhes about *Saritſchikofka*, on the *Lower Yaik* or *Ural*, where they burrow beneath the knotty roots of the tamariſk buſhes; each burrow has two entrances, and is very deep: they feed only at night: out of numbers which were taken in traps placed before their holes, not a female was taken. Their food is the ſucculent maritime tribe of plants, ſuch as *Nitraria*, *Salſola*, and others, with which thoſe deſerts abound. Place.

To this diviſion of Rats I give the title of *Jerboid*, from the affinity it has to that genus in the length of the hind legs. To the other, *Murine*, as comprehending all the common ſpecies of Rats and Mice.

* *Schober*'s memorab. Aſiat. Ruſſiæ in *Muller*'s Samlung Ruſſ. viii. 124.

** Murine.

** Murine.

297. BLACK.

Mus domeſticus major quem vulgò Rattum vocant. *Geſner quad.* 731. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 217.
Mus Rattus, Mus Ciſtrinarius. *Klein quad.* 57.
Ratze. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.
Mus cauda longiſſima obſcurè cinerea. *Briſſon quad.* 118.
Mus Rattus. M. cauda elongata ſubnuda, palmis tetradactylis cum unguiculo pollicari, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.*
Ratta. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 33. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 27.
Le Rat. *De Buffon*, vii. 278. *tab.* xxxvi. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 93. LEV. MUS.

R. of a deep iron-grey color, nearly black: belly cinereous: legs duſky, almoſt naked: a claw, in the place of a fifth toe, on the fore feet: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches; tail near eight.

Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe:* of late, the numbers much leſſened, and in many places extirpated, by the next ſpecies: very deſtructive to corn, furniture, young poultry, rabbets, and pigeons: will gnaw the extremities of infants when aſleep: breeds often in a year: brings ſix or ſeven young at a time: makes its neſt, in a hole near a chimney, of wool, bits of cloth, or ſtraw: will deſtroy and devour one another: its greateſt enemy is the weeſel. Firſt introduced by the *Europeans* into *South America* *, about the year 1544, in the time of the Viceroy *Blaſco Nunnez.* Is now the peſt of all that continent.

The word *Rattus* is modern. The *Romans* probably comprehended all kinds under the word *Mus.* The *Welſh* call this *Llygoden Frengig*, or the *French Mouſe*, which evinces it not to be a native

* *Garcilaſſo de la vega*, 384. *Ovalle. Churchill's coll.* iii. 43.

of

of our iſland. There is a very minute variety of this kind about the *Volga*, in the deſerts of the lower part (for they have not reached the upper) which ſcarcely weighs ſeven drams.

I cannot trace the original place of the black rat: none are found in *Sibiria* or *Kamtſchatka*.

Rats (I know not of what ſpecies) are found in the *Papuas* iſlands, off *New Guinea* *; but according to the account given by Doctor *Forſter* †, the common black rats ſwarm in *Otaheite*, and other of the *Society* iſlands, and are alſo met with in the other groupes of iſlands, in *New Zealand*, and in *New Holland*. They feed in *Otaheite* on the fruits of the country, and are ſo bold as even to attack the inhabitants when they are aſleep. The natives hold them in the utmoſt deteſtation, as unclean animals, and will even avoid killing them, leaſt they ſhould be polluted by the touch. They will not even eat the bread-fruit theſe animals ſhould happen to run over.

SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS.

Mus cauda longiſſima, ſupra dilutè fulvus, infra albicans. Le Rat de Bois. *Briſſon quad.* 120.
Le-Surmulot. *De Buffon.* viii. 206. *tab.* xxvii.
Norway Rat. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 26.
Mus Decumanus. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 91. LEV. MUS,

298. BROWN.

R. with the head, back, and ſides, of a light brown color, mixed with tawny and aſh-color: breaſt and belly dirty white: feet naked, and of a dirty fleſh-color: fore feet furniſhed with four toes, and a claw inſtead of the fifth: length, from noſe

* Captain *Forreſt*.

† *Obſervations, &c.* 185, 187.

to

to tail, nine inches; tail the ſame: weight eleven ounces: is ſtronger made than the laſt.

In Europe. Inhabits moſt parts of *Europe*; but was a ſtranger to that continent 'till the preſent century: came into *Great Britain* about fifty years ago: not known in the neighborhood of *Paris* half that time. Is the ſame animal with what is called in the *Eaſt Indies* a *Bandicote*, a large rat which burrows under ground: undermines the foundations of houſes, even to cauſe them to fall down *; ſo probably the ſpecies was brought from thence in ſome of the *Indian* ſhips †. They ſwarm in *Peterſburg*. Have reached *Pruſſia*, but not the oppoſite ſide of the *Baltic*; at leſt *Linnæus* takes no notice of them.

Asia. Are numerous in *Perſia*, where they burrow in the fields ‡. In *Hyrcania* they occupy the deſerted holes of the porcupine. Some years ago, an immenſe migration arrived from the weſt at the town of *Jaik*; and in the year 1727 an equal number appeared about *Aſtracan*, filled the whole bed of the *Volga*, and infeſted the houſes to that degree, that nothing could be preſerved from them. They have not yet reached *Sibiria*. Theſe probably were the *Mures Caſpii* of *Ælian*, which he ſays were little leſs than *Ichneumons*; and made periodical viſits in infinite multitudes to the countries bordering on the *Caſpian Sea*: ſwimming boldly over the rivers, holding by one another's tail ‖.

* *Purchas*, ii. 1170.

† This may be the ſpecies found in *Guinea*, called by *Barbot*, 214, Field Rats; which, he ſays, are as big as cats. *Boſman* calls them Wild Rats. *Barbot* alſo mentions another, as long, but ſlenderer than the former; which the *Negroes* eat, and call *Boutees*, which do great damage to their corn.

‡ Doctor *Pallas*. ‖ *Ælian hiſt. an.* xvii. *c.* 17.

Burrow

Burrow, like the water-rat, on the ſides of ponds and ditches: ſwim well, and dive readily: live on grain and fruits, and will deſtroy poultry and game: encreaſe faſt; bring from fourteen to eighteen young at a time: are very bold and fierce; will turn when cloſely purſued, and faſten on the ſtick or hand of thoſe who offer to ſtrike them: have deſtroyed the common black rat in moſt places. Inhabit fields part of the year, but migrate in great numbers into houſes, and do infinite miſchief.

LEVERIAN MUSEUM.
Mus Caraco? *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 335. *tab.* xxiii.

299. AMERICAN.

R. with the upper jaw much longer than the lower: head long: noſe narrow and pointed: ears large and naked: whiſkers fine, but long: tail naked, and like that of the black rat, but not ſo long.

Color a deep brown; on the belly inclines to aſh-color: hair ruder than in the preceding ſpecies.

In ſize larger than the black, leſſer than the brown rat.

Inhabits *North America*; but I am uncertain whether it is entirely wild, or whether it has yet found its way into houſes and out-houſes. Mr. *Bartram* * mentions the rat (but does not determine the ſpecies) which lives among the ſtones and caverns in the *Blue Mountains*, far from mankind: comes out at night, and makes a terrible noiſe; but in very ſevere weather keeps ſilent within its holes.

β. CARACO.

The MUS CARACO of Doctor *Pallas* is ſo nearly allied to this ſpecies, that I do not at this time venture to ſeparate them: the

* In *Kalm's trav.* ii. 48.

whiſkers of the former ſeem rather ſhorter, and the tail, in proportion to its length, thicker; but the thinneſs of that part might, in the ſpecimen in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM, ariſe from its being dried; neither could I examine it thoroughly, as it was within a glaſs caſe. The *Caraco* has not as yet appeared to the weſt of the *Jeneſei*, but ſwarm about and beyond lake *Baikal*. It has much agreement with the laſt kind, being, as the *Mongals* report, converſant among lakes and waters, and is called by them *Characho*, and *Jike-Cholgonach* or the *Great Mouſe*. It burrows in the banks of rivers: is ſuppoſed to extend to *China*, and to be very noxious there.

300. WATER.

Le Rat d'Eau. *Belon. Aquat.* 30. *tab.* xxxi.
Mus aquatilis. *Agricola An. Subter.* 488. *Geſner quad.* 732. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 217. *Klein quad.* 57.
Waſſer-maus. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.
Mus Amphibius. M. cauda elongata piloſa plantis palmatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 82. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 32. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 20.
M. cauda longa pilis ſupra ex nigro et flaveſcente mixtis, infra cinereis veſtitus. *Briſſon quad.* 124.
Le Rat d'Eau. *De Buffon*, vii. 348. *tab.* xliii.
Water Rat. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 27. LEV. MUS.

R. with a thick blunt noſe: ears hid in the fur: eyes ſmall: teeth yellow: on each foot five toes; inner toe of the fore foot very ſmall; the firſt joint very flexible: head and body covered with long hairs, black mixed with a few ferruginous hairs: belly of an iron grey: tail covered with ſhort black hairs; the tip whitiſh: weight nine ounces: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches; tail only five: ſhape of the head and body more compact than the former ſpecies *.

* It has ſome reſemblance to the Beaver, which induced *Linnæus*, in the firſt edition of his *Fauna Suecica*, to ſtyle it *Caſtor cauda lineari tereti*.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Europe*, the north of *Aſia*, and *North America* *: burrows in the banks of rivers, ponds, and wet ditches: feeds on ſmall fiſh, and the fry of greater; on frogs, inſects, and roots: is itſelf the prey of pike: ſwims and dives admirably, though it is not web-footed, as Mr. *Ray* ſuppoſed, and *Linnæus* copied after him: brings ſix young at a time. This animal and the Otter are eaten in *France* on *maigre* days.

Mus domeſticus communis ſeu minor. *Geſner quad.* 714. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mus minor, muſculus vulgaris. *Klein quad.*
Mauſs. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.
Mus muſculus. M. cauda elongata, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 83. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 95.
Mus. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 34.
Mus cauda longiſſima, obſcurè cinereus, ventre ſubalbeſcente. *Briſſon quad.* 119.
La Souris. *De Buffon*, vii. 309. *tab.* lix. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 30. Lev. Mus.

301. Mouse.

AN animal that needs no deſcription: when found white, is very beautiful, the full bright eye appearing to great advantage amidſt the ſnowy fur.

Inhabits all parts of the world, except the *Arctic*: follows mankind.

* *Lawſon hiſt. Carolina*, 122. He alſo mentions another, which he calls the *Marſh* Rat, being more hairy than the common rat; but apparently is the ſame with this. Thoſe of *Canada* vary to tawny and white. Vide *De Buffon*, xiv. 401. xv. 146.

302. FIELD.

Mus agreſtis minor. *Geſner quad.* 733.
Mus domeſticus medius. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mauſs mit weiſſen bauch. *Kramer Auſtr.* 317.
Mus cauda longa ſupra e fuſco flaveſcens, infra ex albo cinereſcens. *Briſſon quad.* 123.
Mus ſylvaticus. M. cauda longa, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corpore griſeo pilis nigris abdomine albo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 94. *Faun. Suec.* N° 36.
Le Mulot. *De Buffon,* vii. 325. *tab.* xli.
Long-tailed Field-mouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 28. LEV. MUS.

R. with full and black eyes: head, back, and ſides of a yellowiſh brown, mixed with ſome duſky hairs: breaſt of an ochre-color: belly white: length, from the tip of the noſe to the tail, four inches and a half: tail four inches, ſlightly covered with hair.

Inhabits *Europe:* found only in fields and gardens: feeds on nuts, acorns, and corn: forms great magazines of winter proviſion: hogs, tempted by the ſmell, do much damage in the fields, by rooting up the hoards: makes a neſt for its young very near the ſurface, and often in a thick tuft of graſs: brings from ſeven to ten at a time: called, in ſome parts of *England, Bean Mouſe,* from the havock it makes among the beans when juſt ſown.

Is common in *Ruſſia,* and about the *Uralian* chain, but not beyond.

α. AMERICAN R. with very long whiſkers, ſome white, others black: ears large, naked, and open: from the head to the tail, along the middle of the back, a broad dark ſtripe, ferruginous and duſky: the cheeks, ſpace beneath the ears, and ſides, quite to the tail, orange-colored: under ſide, from noſe to tail, of a ſnowy whiteneſs: feet white: hind legs longer than thoſe of the

the *European* kind: tail duſky above, whitiſh beneath. *New York.*

The leſs long-tailed Field-Mouſe. *Br. Zool.* ii. *App.* 498. LEV. MUS. 303. HARVEST.

R. with eyes leſs prominent than thoſe of the former: ears prominent: of a full ferruginous color above, white beneath: a ſtrait line along the ſides divides the colors: tail a little hairy: length, from noſe to tail, two inches and a half: tail two inches: weight one-ſixth of an ounce.

Inhabits *Hampſhire*; where it appears in greateſt numbers during harveſt: never enters houſes; but is carried into the ricks of corn in the ſheaves; and often hundreds are killed on breaking up the ricks: during winter, ſhelters itſelf under ground: burrows very deep, and forms a warm bed of dead graſs: makes its neſt for its young above ground, between the ſtraws of ſtanding corn; it is of a round ſhape, and compoſed of blades of corn: brings about eight young at a time.

Mus orientalis. *Seb. Muſ.* ii. 22. *tab.* xxi. *fig.* 2.
M. cauda mediocri ſubnuda, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, corporis ſtriis punctatis. *Lin. Syſt.* 84.
M. cauda longa, ſtriis corporis longitudinalibus & punctis albis. *Muſ. Ad. Fred.* 10.
Mus cauda longa, rufus, lineis in dorſo albicantibus, margaritarum æmulis. *Briſſon quad.* 124.

304. ORIENTAL.

R. with round naked ears: of a grey color: the back and ſides elegantly marked with twelve rows of ſmall pearl-colored ſpots, extending from the head to the rump: tail the length of the body: in ſize, half that of a common mouſe.

Inhabits

Inhabits *India*. In the ſame country, and in *Guinea*, is another very ſmall ſpecies, which ſmells of muſk. The *Portugueſe* living in *India* call it *Cheroſo*, and ſay its bite is venomous. *Boullaye la Gouz.* 256. *Barbot's Guinea*, 214.

305. BARBARY. Mus Barbarus. M. cauda mediocri corpore fuſco, ſtriis decem pallidis, palmis tridactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt. tom.* i. *pars* ii. *addenda.*

LESS than the common mouſe: of a brown color: marked on the back with ten ſlender ſtreaks: three toes with claws on the fore feet, with the rudiments of a thumb: tail of the length of the body.

Inhabits *Barbary*.

306. MEXICAN. Mus Mexicanus maculatus. *Seb. Muſ.* 74. *tab.* xlv. *fig.* 5.

R. of a whitiſh color, mixed with red: head whitiſh: each ſide of the belly marked with a great reddiſh ſpot.

According to *Seba* inhabits *Mexico*.

307. VIRGINIAN. Mus agreſtis Americanus albus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 76. *tab.* xlvii. *fig.* 4.

R. with pointed ears and noſe; the laſt black: whiſkers long: fur very ſhort: limbs very weak and ſlender: tail at the baſe thick, growing gradually ſo from the rump, ſo that the junction cannot be diſtinguiſhed; decreaſes gradually, and be-

comes very long and ſlender; ends in a point, and is in all parts beſet with long hair.

Color of this animal univerſally white.

According to *Seba*, found in *Virginia*. The thickneſs at the baſe of the tail is its ſpecific difference. PLACE.

Mus Vagus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 327. *tab.* xxii. *fig.* 2. 308. WANDERING.

R. with an oblong head: blunt noſe, with a red tip: cutting teeth yellow; the upper truncated: eyes placed midway between the noſe and the ears: ears large, oval, naked; the tip duſky and downy: limbs ſlender: inſtead of a thumb, on the fore feet, is a conic wart: tail longer than the body, and very ſlender.

Color above a pale aſh, mixed and undulated with black: along the back to the tail is a black line: ends of the limbs whitiſh.

Length, from noſe to tail, between two and three inches; the tail near three.

Inhabits the whole *Tartarian* deſert; and at certain times wanders about in great flocks, and migrating from place to place during night. Obſerved as high as lat. 57, about the *Irtiſh*, and between the *Oby* and *Jeneſei*, in birch woods: is of a very chilly nature; ſoon becomes torpid, and ſleeps rolled up in the cold night, even of the month of *June*. Lives in fiſſures of rocks, under ſtones, and in hollow fallen trees: has carnivorous inclinations; for on being placed in a box with a mouſe of another ſpecies, it killed and devoured part, notwithſtanding it had

ſeeds

ſeeds to feed on. Is called by the *Tartars*, *Dſhickis-ſitſkan*, or *gregarious Mouſe*.

309. BEECH. Mus Betulinus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 332. *tab.* xxii. *fig.* 1.

R. with a ſharp noſe, with the end red: ears ſmaller than thoſe of the former, brown, briſtly at the end: limbs very ſlender: toes long, ſlender, and very ſeparable: tail very long and ſlender, much exceeding the length of the body; brown above, white below.

Color of the head and body a cinereous ruſt, with a few duſky hairs interſperſed: breaſt and belly, pale aſh: along the top of the back is a duſky line.

SIZE. Leſs than the former.

PLACE. Inhabits the birch woods about the plains of *Iſchim* and *Baraba*, and between the *Oby* and *Jeneſei*: lives in the hollows of decayed trees: very tender, and ſoon grows torpid in cold weather: runs up trees, and faſtens to the boughs with its tail; and, by aſſiſtance of its ſlender fingers, adheres to any ſmooth ſurface: emits a weak note.

310. RUSTIC. Mus Agrarius. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 341. *tab.* xxiv. A. *Itin.* i. 454.
Mus Rubeus. *Schwenkfeldt Anim. Sileſ.* 114.

R. with a ſharp noſe: oblong head: ſmall ears lined with fur: color of the body and head ferruginous, with a duſky line along the back: belly and limbs whitiſh: above each hind foot is a duſky circle.

A little

A little leſs than the field mouſe. The tail only half the length of the body. SIZE.

Inhabits the temperate tract of *Ruſſia*, and *Sibiria*, as far as the *Irtiſh*: in the former, chiefly about villages and corn-fields; in the latter, in woods. In *Ruſſia* is often migratory, and often very noxious to the grain: it is called there *Shitnik*, or the *Corn Mouſe*, for it abounds in the ſheafs and ricks. At times they wander in vaſt multitudes, and deſtroy the whole expectations of the farmer. This plague did in particular, in the years 1763 or 1764, make great ravages in the rich country about *Caſan* and *Arſk*; but came in ſuch numbers as to fill the very houſes, and became through hunger ſo bold as to ſteal even the bread from the table before the very faces of the gueſts. At approach of winter they all diſappeared. PLACE.

They make their retreats a little below the ſurface, which in thoſe places appears elevated: each has a long gallery, with a chamber at the end, in which they place their winter food, which conſiſts of various ſorts of ſeeds.

Mus minutus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 345. *tab.* xxiv. B. *Itin.* i. 454. 311. LITTLE.

R. with a ſharpiſh noſe: duſky, with a whiteneſs at the corner of the mouth: ears ſmall, half hid in the fur: body more ſlender than that of the common mouſe: tail ſhorter and more ſlender.

Color, a deep tawny above, white below: feet grey.

The leſt of the genus; little more than two inches long from noſe to tail; weight not half a dram. SIZE.

PLACE. Accompanies the former ſpecies, in corn-fields and barns; alſo plentiful in the birch-woods. More males among them than females. Seem to wander without any certain places for their neſts.

** With tails of middle length.

312. ROCK. Mus Saxatilis. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 255. *tab.* xxiii. B.

R. with an oblong head: noſe rather pointed: ears riſing above the fur; oval, downy, at the edges brown: whiſkers ſhort: limbs ſtrong: tail not half ſo long as the body, with a few hairs ſcattered over it.

Color above, brown ſlightly mixed with grey: ſides incline more to the laſt color: belly of a light cinereous: ſnout duſky, ſurrounded with a very ſlender ring of white.

SIZE. Length four inches: tail one and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits the country beyond lake *Baikal*, and the *Mongolian* deſert: makes its burrows in a wonderful manner, conſidering the weakneſs of its feet, between the crannies of the rocks which had been forced open by violence of froſt, or the inſinuation of roots of plants: it chuſes its habitation amidſt the rudeſt rocks, and lives chiefly on the ſeeds of *Aſtragali*. The burrows conſiſt, firſtly, of a large winding oblique paſſage, through which the animal flings out the earth: ſecondly, of one or more holes pointing downwards, which likewiſe wind among the rocks; and at their bottom is the neſt, formed of ſoft herbs.

Mus

Mus Œconomus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 234. *tab.* xiv. A. *Itin.* iii. 692.

Tegoulichitck. *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka, Engl. ed.* 104.

313. Œconomic.

R. with ſmall eyes: ears naked, and uſually hid in the fur: limbs ſtrong: teeth very tawny: color black and yellow, intimately mixed; duſky on the back; from throat to tail hoary; beneath the hair a dark down; ends of the feet duſky.

Size. Length four inches and a quarter; of the tail, more than an inch: in form of body like the meadow mouſe, but is rather longer, and the belly bigger.

Place. Inhabits in vaſt numbers all *Sibiria*, eſpecially the eaſtern parts, and *Kamtſchatka*; and even found within the *Arctic* circle.

Manners. They are called by Doctor *Pallas*, *Mures Œconomi* or Œconomic Mice, from their curious way of living. They inhabit damp ſoils, and ſhun the ſandy; form burrows beneath the upper cruſt of the turfy ground; and have in them many chambers, and ſeveral entrances. In the firſt they form magazines for winter food, conſiſting of various ſorts of plants, which they collect in ſummer with great pains; and in ſunny days draw them out of their neſts, in order to give them a more effectual drying. During ſummer they never touch their hoards, but live on berries, and other vegetable productions.

They in certain years make great migrations out of *Kamtſchatka*; they collect in the ſpring, and go off in incredible multitudes. Like the *Lemmus*, they go on in a direct courſe, and nothing ſtops their progreſs, neither rivers nor arms of ſea: in their paſſage they often fall a prey to the ravenous fiſhes; but on land are ſafe, as the *Kamtſchatkans* pay a ſuperſtitious regard

for them; and when they find them lying, weak or half dead with fatigue, on the banks, after paſſing a river, will give them all poſſible aſſiſtance. They ſet out on their migration weſtward. From the river *Pengin* they go ſouthward, and about the middle of *July* reach *Ochotſka* and *Judoma*, a tract of amazing extent. They return again in *October*. The *Kamtſchatkans* are greatly alarmed at their migrations, as they preſage rainy ſeaſons, and an unſucceſsful chace; but on their return, expreſſes are ſent to all parts with the good news.

Many fables are related of them, ſuch as that they cover their proviſions with poiſonous herbs before their migrations, in order to deſtroy other rats which may attempt to plunder their magazines; and if by chance they ſhould be pillaged, they will ſtrangle themſelves through vexation, by ſqueezing their necks between the forks of ſhrubs; for this reaſon the natives never take away all their ſtore, but leave part for their ſubſiſtence, or leave in its place ſome caviare, or any thing that will ſerve for their ſupport.

314. RED. Mus Rutilus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 146. *tab.* xiv. B.

R. with the noſe and face very briſtly: ears, like thoſe of the former, naked, except the tip, on which is a ruſty down: tail full of hair: color, from the middle of the forehead, along the back, to the rump, an uniform pleaſant tawny red: the ſides light grey and yellow: under ſide of the body whitiſh: feet white: tail duſky above, light below.

SIZE. Length not four inches; tail above one.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Sibiria*, from the *Oby* eaſtward to *Kamtſchatka*, in woods and mountains; and alſo within the *Arctic* circle. Creeps ſometimes into houſes and granaries: lives abroad under logs of wood, or trunks of trees: they wander out the whole winter, and are very lively even amidſt the ſnows: eat any thing which comes in their way; even fleſh. PLACE.

A variety is found about *Caſan*, a little leſſer than the *Sibirian* kind, and the tail longer and more ſlender: the red on the back is not ſo much diffuſed as in the other. The ſame kind has alſo been diſcovered in the botanical garden at *Gottengen*.

Mus Alliarius. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 252. *tab.* xiv. C. 315. GARLIC.

R. with great open naked ears, very apparently out of the fur: tail cloathed with hair: color on the back cinereous, mixed with longer hairs tipped with duſky grey: ſides of a whitiſh aſh: breaſt, belly, and feet white: tail marked along the top with a duſky line, the reſt white.

Length a little above four inches; tail one and a half. SIZE.

Inhabits the country about the *Jeneſei* and *Lena*: is frequent in the ſubterraneous magazines of bulbous roots, eſpecially the *Allium angulatum*, or angular garlic, formed by the *Sibirian* peaſants. PLACE.

R. with the noſe a little extended: four toes on the fore feet, with a tubercle inſtead of a thumb: five toes on the hind feet: round ears covered with fur: tail of a middling length, and hairy: 316. SORICINE.

hairy: color of the upper part of the body yellowiſh grey: belly white.

PLACE. Inhabits the neighborhood of *Straſbourg*. Diſcovered by Profeſſor *Herman*.

*** With ſhort tails.

317. LEMMUS.

Lemmar vel Lemmus. *Olai magni de gent. Septentr.* 358.
Leem vel Lemmer. *Geſner quad.* 731.
Mus Norvegicus vulgò Leming. *Worm. Muſ.* 321, 325. *Scheffer Lapland*, 136. *Pontop. Norway*, ii. 30. *Strom Sondmor.* 154. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 227.
Sable-mice. *Ph. Tr. abridg.* ii. 875.
Cuniculus caudatus, auritus, ex flavo, rufo et nigro variegatus. *Briſſon quad.* 100.
Mus Lemmus. M. cauda abbreviata, pedibus pentadactylis, corpore fulvo nigro vario. *Lin. ſyſt.* 80. *Pallas nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 186. *tab.* xii. A. & B.
Fial-Mus, Sabell-Mus. *Lappis.*
Lummick. *Faun. Suec.* N° 29.
Le Leming. *De Buffon*, xiii. 314.

R. with two very long cutting teeth in each jaw: head pointed: long whiſkers; ſix of the hairs on each ſide longer and ſtronger than the reſt: eyes ſmall and black: mouth ſmall: upper lip divided: ears ſmall, blunt, and reclining backwards: fore legs very ſhort: four ſlender toes on the fore feet, covered with hairs; and in the place of the thumb a ſharp claw, like a cock's ſpur: five toes behind: the ſkin very thin: the color of the head and body black and tawny, diſpoſed in irregular blotches: belly white, tinged with yellow.

SIZE. Length, from noſe to tail, about five inches; in large ſpecimens a little more: the tail about half an inch. Thoſe of *Ruſſian Lapland* are much leſs than thoſe of the *Norwegian* or *Swediſh*.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norway* and *Lapland*, the country about the river

Oby, and the north extremity of the *Uralian* chain. They appear in numberleſs troops, at very uncertain periods, in *Norway* and *Lapland*: are the peſt and wonder of the country: they march like the army of locuſts, ſo emphatically deſcribed by the prophet *Joel*: deſtroy every root of graſs before them, and ſpread univerſal deſolation: they infect the very ground, and cattle are ſaid to periſh which taſte of the graſs which they have touched: they march by myriads, in regular lines: nothing ſtops their progreſs, neither fire, torrents, lake, or moraſs. They bend their courſe ſtrait forward, with moſt amazing obſtinacy; they ſwim over the lakes; the greateſt rock gives them but a ſlight check, they go round it, and then reſume their march directly on, without the leſt deviation: if they meet a peaſant, they perſiſt in their courſe, and jump as high as his knees in defence of their progreſs: are ſo fierce as to lay hold of a ſtick, and ſuffer themſelves to be ſwung about before they quit their hold: if ſtruck, they turn about and bite, and will make a noiſe like a dog.

They feed on graſs, on the rein-deer liverwort, and the catkins of the dwarf birch. The firſt they get under the ſnow, beneath which they wander during winter; and make their lodgements, and have a ſpiracle to the ſurface for the ſake of air. In theſe retreats they are eagerly purſued by the *Arctic* foxes.

They make very ſhallow burrows under the turf; but do not form any magazines for winter proviſion: by this improvidence it ſeems that they are compelled to make theſe numerous migrations, in certain years, urged by hunger to quit their uſual reſidences.

They breed often in the year, and bring five or ſix young at a time:

time: ſometimes they bring forth on their migration; ſome they carry in their mouths, and others on their backs.

They are not poiſonous, as is vulgarly reported; for they are often eaten by the *Laplanders*, who compare their fleſh to that of ſquirrels.

Are the prey of foxes, lynxes, and ermines, who follow them in great numbers: at length they periſh, either through want of food, or by deſtroying one another, or in ſome great water, or in the ſea. They are the dread of the country: in former times ſpiritual weapons were exerted againſt them; the prieſt exorciſed, and had a long form of prayer to avert the evil *: happily it does not occur frequently; once or twice in twenty years: it ſeems like a vaſt colony of emigrants, from a nation over-ſtocked; a diſcharge of animals from the great *Northern* hive, that once poured out its myriads of human creatures upon Southern *Europe*. Where the head-quarters of theſe quadrupeds are, is not very certainly known: *Linnæus* ſays, the *Norwegian* and *Lapland Alps*; *Pontoppidan* ſeems to think, that *Kolens* rock, which divides *Nordland* from *Sweden*, is their native place: but wherever they come from, none return: their courſe is predeſtinated, and they purſue their fate.

* *Worm. Muſ.* 333. where the whole form is preſerved. It was once ſeriouſly believed that theſe animals were generated in the clouds, and fell in ſhowers upon the ground: *Per tempeſtates et repentinos imbres e cælo decidant, incompertum unde, an ex remotioribus inſulis, et huc vento delatæ, an ex nubibus fæculentis natæ deferantur.* Olai Magni de Gent. Septentr. 358.

Mus torquatus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 205. 318. RINGED.

R. with a blunt noſe: ears hid in the fur: legs ſtrong and ſhort: ſoles covered with hair: claws very ſtrong, hooked at the end: the hair on the whole body very fine.

Color of the upper part of the body ferruginous, mixed with grey and yellow; ſometimes pale grey, clouded with undulated lines of duſky ruſt-color: from the ears, down each ſide of the cheeks, is a bed of the ſame color, and behind that a ſtripe of white, ſo that the neck appears encircled with a collar; behind theſe again is another bed of the former color.

Length to the tail little more than three inches; of the tail one; at its end is a hard tuft of briſtles. SIZE.

Inhabits the northern parts about the river *Oby*. Makes its burrows, with many paſſages, beneath the turfy ſoil. The neſts are filled with rein-deer and ſnowy liverworts. They are ſaid to migrate at the ſame ſeaſons with the *Lemmus*. PLACE.

Mus Hudſonias. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 208. 319. HUDSON'S.

R. with ſlender brown whiſkers: very fine long ſoft hair: cinereous, tinged with tawny, on the back, with a duſky ſtripe running along its middle: along each ſide a pale tawny line: belly pale cinereous: limbs very ſhort: fore feet very ſtrong: the two middle claws of the male very ſtrong, thick, and compreſſed; divided at the end: thoſe of the ſuppoſed females (of the

leſſer ſkins) ſmall: tail very ſhort, terminated by ſome ſtiff briſtles.

SIZE. Length about five inches. Deſcribed by Doctor *Pallas*, from ſome ſkins ſent to him from *Labrador*, one of which he favored me with.

320. HARE-TAILED. Mus Lagurus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 210. *tab.* xiii. A. *Itin.* ii. *App.* 704.

R. with a long head, and blunt noſe: rough lips, and ſwelling out: ears ſhort, round, flat, juſt appearing out of the fur: limbs ſhort and ſlender: tail the ſhorteſt of all the genus, ſcarcely appearing out of the hairs: fur very ſoft and full, cinereous on the upper part, mixed with duſky: along the back is a dark line: belly and feet of a pale aſh-color.

SIZE. Length between three and four inches.

PLACE. Inhabits the country above the *Yaik*, *Irtiſh*, and *Jeneſei*.

MANNERS. They love dry ſoils, but firm; in which they make burrows with two entrances; one oblique, leading to the neſt, the other perpendicular, but both end at it, or unite beyond; the neſt is formed of graſs. Uſually the male has a different habitation, but ſometimes they live together. When more males than one get together, they fight, and the conqueror devours the vanquiſhed; the mate of the deceaſed inſtantly ſubmits to the embraces of the former, even though pregnant. They are very ſalacious, and bring their young frequently in the air: they bring ſix at a time: emit often a muſky ſmell when in heat: the males fight ſitting up, and bite very hard, and make a noiſe by ſtriking their teeth together. They ſleep very much, and like the Marmots, rolled up;

up; and, like them, are ſlow in their motions: are very fond of the dwarf iris, but feed on all ſorts of ſeeds: they have alſo carnivorous appetites, for they will devour one another, and even others of different ſpecies, of the ſame ſize with themſelves; for which reaſon few other kinds live near them. They migrate in great troops; therefore are called by the *Tartars*, *Dſhilkis-Zizchan*, the *Rambling Mouſe*.

Mus ſocialis. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 218. *tab.* xiii. B. *Itin.* ii. *App.* 705. 321. SOCIAL.

R. with a thick head and blunt noſe: ears oval, naked: limbs ſhort and ſtrong: tail ſlender: noſe duſky: upper part of the body a light grey; paleſt on the ſides: ſides, ſhoulders, and belly, white.

Length above three inches; tail half an inch. SIZE.

Inhabits the *Caſpian* deſert, between the *Volga* and the *Yaik*, and the country of *Hyrcania*. They live in ſandy, low, and herby places, in large ſocieties; and in many places the whole ground is covered with the little hills formed by the earth they caſt out of their burrows: the burrows are about a ſpan in depth, with eight or more paſſages. They are always found to live in pairs, or with a family. They live much on tulip-roots. They rarely appear in autumn, but ſwarm in the ſpring. They are ſaid either to migrate or change their places in autumn, or to conceal themſelves among the buſhes; and in the winter to ſhelter in hay-ricks. They breed later than other kinds. Are the prey of weeſels, fitchets, crows, and vipers. PLACE. MANNERS.

322. MEADOW.

Mus agreſtis capite grandi brachiurus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 218.
Mus terreſtris. M. cauda mediocri ſubpiloſa, palmis ſubtetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis, auriculis vellere brevioribus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 82.
Molle. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 31*.
Mus cauda brevi, pilis e nigricante & ſordidè luteo mixtis in dorſo, & ſaturatè cinereis in ventre veſtitis. *Briſſon quad.* 125.
Le Campagnol. *De Buffon*, vii. 369. *tab.* xlvii.
The ſhort-tailed Field-mouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 31.
Erdzeiſl. *Kramer Auſtr.* 316.
Mus arvalis. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 78. LEV. MUS.

R. with a large head: blunt noſe: ears ſhort, and hid in the fur: eyes prominent: tail ſhort: color of the head and upper part of the body ferruginous, mixed with black: belly deep aſh-color: feet duſky.

SIZE. Length, from noſe to tail, ſix inches; tail only one and a half, thinly covered with hair, terminated by a ſmall tuft.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe:* alſo in great abundance in *Newfoundland*, where it does much miſchief in the gardens: in *England*, ſeldom infeſts gardens: makes its neſt in moiſt meadows: brings eight young at a time: has a ſtrong affection for them: reſides under ground: lives on nuts, acorns, and corn.

* The ſpecies, N° 30. *Faun. ſuec.* deſcribed by the ſtyle of *Mus cauda abbreviata, corpore nigro fuſco, abdomine cinereſcente*, ſeems the ſame with this.

II



I



I. Hamſter N°. 324 II. Black Hamſter P. 462

Mus gregarius. M. cauda corpore triplo breviore ſubpiloſa, corpore griſeo, ſubtus pedibuſque albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 84.

Mus gregalis. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 79.

323. GREGARIOUS.

R. with a ſmall mouth and blunt noſe: ears naked, and appearing above the fur: hair on the upper part of the body black at the roots and tips, ferruginous in the middle: throat, belly, and feet whitiſh: tail thrice as ſhort as the body, covered with thin white hairs; the end black and aſh-color: is a little larger than the common mouſe.

Inhabits *Germany*, and *Sweden*: eats ſitting up: burrows, and lives under ground.

*** Short-tailed.

With pouches in each jaw.

Hameſter, Cricetus. *Agricola An. Subter.* 486. *Geſner quad.* 738. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 221. *Meyer An.* i. *tab.* lxxxi. lxxxii.

Skrzeczek, Chomik. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 232.

Porcellus frumentarius. *Schwenkfelde Theriotroph.* 118.

Krietſch, Hamſter. *Kramer Auſtr.* 317. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 83. *Zimmerman.* 343. 511.

Mus cricetus. M. cauda mediocri, auriculis rotundatis, corpore ſubtus nigro, lateribus rufeſcentibus maculis tribus albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 82.

Glis ex cinereo rufus in dorſo, in ventre niger, maculis tribus ad latera albis. *Briſſon quad.* 117.

Le Hamſter. *De Buffon*, xiii. 117. *tab.* xiv. xvi. *Suppl.* iii. 183.

German Marmot. *Syn. quad.* N° 200. LEV. MUS.

324. HAMSTER.

R. with large rounded ears; full black eyes: color on the head and back, reddiſh brown: cheeks red: beneath each ear a white ſpot, and another behind; a fourth near the hind legs:

legs: breaſt, upper part of the fore legs, and the belly, black: tail ſhort, almoſt naked: four toes, and a fifth claw, on the fore feet; five behind: about nine inches long; tail three.

SIZE. The males are always bigger than the females; ſome weigh from twelve to ſixteen ounces: the females ſeldom exceed four or ſix. They vary ſometimes in color. About *Caſan* is found frequently a family entirely black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Auſtria*, *Sileſia*, and many parts of *Germany*, *Poland*, and *Ukraine*; in all the ſouthern and temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and even about the river *Jeneſei*, but not farther to the eaſt. They are alſo found in the *Tartarian* deſerts, in ſandy ſoil, diſliking moiſt places. They are very fond of ſuch ſpots which abound with liquorice, whoſe ſeeds they feed on. They ſwarm ſo in *Gotha*, that in one year 11,564, in another 54,429, and in a third 80,139 of their ſkins were delivered at the *Hotel de Ville* of the capital*, theſe animals being proſcribed on account of their vaſt devaſtations among the corn.

MANNERS. They are very deſtructive to grain; eating great quantities, and carrying ſtill more to its hoard: within its cheeks are two pouches, receptacles for its booty, which it fills till the cheeks ſeem ready to burſt: the *Germans* therefore ſay of a very greedy fellow, *Er friſſt vuie ein Hamſter*.

They live under ground; firſt form an entrance, burrowing down obliquely: at the end of that paſſage the male ſinks one perpendicular hole; the female ſeveral: at the end of theſe are formed various vaults, either as lodges for themſelves and young, or ſtore-houſes for their food: each young has its different apart-

* *De Buffon, Suppl.* iii. 185. quoted from Mr. *Sulzer*.

ment; each ſort of grain its different vault; the firſt they line with ſtraw or graſs: theſe vaults are of different depths, according to the age of the animal; a young *Hamſter* makes them ſcarcely a foot deep; an old one ſinks them to the depth of four or five; and the whole diameter of the habitation, with all its communications, is ſometimes eight or ten feet.

The male and female have always ſeparate burrows; for, excepting their ſhort ſeaſon of courtſhip, they have no intercourſe. The whole race is ſo malevolent as to conſtantly reject all ſociety with one another. They will fight, kill, and devour their own ſpecies, as well as other leſſer animals; ſo may be ſaid to be carnivorous as well as granivorous. If it happens that two males meet in ſearch of a female, a battle enſues; the female makes a ſhort attachment to the conqueror, after which the connexion ceaſes. She brings forth two or three times in a year, and brings from ſixteen to eighteen at a birth. Their growth is very quick; and at about the age of three weeks, the old one forces them out of the burrows to take care of themſelves: ſhe ſhews little affection for them; for if any one digs into the hole, ſhe attempts to ſave herſelf by burrowing deeper into the earth, and totally neglects the ſafety of her brood: on the contrary, if ſhe is attacked in the ſeaſon of courtſhip, ſhe defends the male with the utmoſt fury.

They lie torpid from the firſt colds to the end of the winter; and during that time are ſeemingly quite inſenſible, and have the appearance of being dead; their limbs ſtiff, and body cold as ice: not even ſpirits of wine, or oil of vitriol, poured in to them, can produce the leſt mark of ſenſibility. It is only in places beyond the reach of the air in which it grows torpid; for the ſevereſt

cold

cold on the ſurface does not affect it, as has been proved by experiment.

In its annual revival, it begins firſt to loſe the ſtiffneſs of its limbs; then breathes deeply, and by long intervals: on moving its limbs, it opens it mouth, and makes a rattle in the throat; after ſome days it opens its eyes, and tries to ſtand; but makes its efforts like a perſon much concerned in liquor; at length, when it has attained its uſual attitude, it reſts for a long time in tranquillity, to recollect itſelf, and recover from its fatigue.

They begin to lay in their proviſions in *Auguſt*; and will carry grains of corn, corn in the ear, and peas and beans in the pods, which they clean in their holes, and carry the huſks carefully out: the pouches above mentioned are ſo capacious as to hold a quarter of a pint *Engliſh*. As ſoon as they have finiſhed their work, they ſtop up the mouth of their paſſage carefully. As they lie torpid during the whole ſevere ſeaſon, theſe hoards are deſigned for their ſupport on their firſt retreat, and in the ſpring and beginning of the ſummer, before they can ſupply themſelves in the fields. In winter, the peaſants go what they call a *Hamſter-neſting*; and when they diſcover the retreat, dig down till they diſcover the hoard, and are commonly well paid; for, beſides the ſkins of the animals, which are valuable furs, they find commonly two buſhels of good grain in the magazine. Theſe animals are very fierce; will jump at a horſe that happens to tread near them, and hang by its noſe, ſo that it is difficult to diſengage them: they make a noiſe like the barking of a dog. In ſome ſeaſons are ſo numerous as to occaſion a dearth of corn. Pole-cats are their greateſt enemies; for they purſue them into their holes, and deſtroy numbers.

It

It is remarkable, that the hair ſticks ſo cloſe to the ſkin, as not to be plucked off without the utmoſt difficulty.

In my former edition I ſuppoſed the *Vormela* of *Agricola* * to have been a variety of this kind. He ſays it is leſs; the whole body marked with yellow and tawny ſpots; the tail cinereous, and white tipped with black; but as he adds that it is a palm and a half long, I muſt refer it to another ſpecies, or perhaps genus; for it is not unlikely but that it is the ſame with the *Sarmatian Weeſel*, N° 196.

325. VORMELA.

326. YAIK.

Mus accedula. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 257. *tab.* xviii. A.
Mus migratorius. *Pallas Itin.* ii. *App.* 703.

R. with a thick ſnout: blunt noſe: very fleſhy lips: upper lip deeply divided: upper fore teeth ſmall, yellow, convex outwards, truncated; the lower ſlender, pointed: eyes large: ears great, oblongly oval, high above the fur, naked: tail very ſhort, cylindrical: color about the face white: upper part of the body of a cinereous yellow, mixed with brown; below of a hoary whiteneſs.

SIZE.

Length near four inches.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits the deſerts about the *Yaik:* runs about during night, when it quits its burrow. It is ſaid by the *Coſſacks* to migrate in great numbers out of the deſerts, and to be followed by multitudes of foxes, preſaging a good hunting-ſeaſon: but Doctor *Pallas* doubts whether this ſpecies, or any of the pouched kinds,

* *De anim. ſubter.* 486.

go far from their homes, as thoſe receptacles for proviſion are calculated only for ſhort excurſions.

327. Mus Phæus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 261. *tab.* xv. A.

R. with the forehead much elevated: edges of the eyelids black: ears naked, oval, ſtanding far out of the fur: tail very ſhort, ſlightly furred: color above, a hoary aſh-color, with long duſky hairs, running from the neck, along the middle of the back, to the tail: the ſides whitiſh: the circumference of the mouth, under ſide of the body, and the extremities of the limbs, of a ſnowy whiteneſs.

SIZE. Length about three inches and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits the deſerts of *Aſtracan*, about *Zarizyn*; and is taken in traps frequently in winter, in places near to ſtables and out-houſes. It is alſo common among the *Hyrcanian* mountains, about the *Perſian* villages, where it commits great ravages among the rice. It does not grow torpid during winter, as is proved by the ſtomachs of ſuch which are taken in that ſeaſon, being found full of food.

328. SAND. Mus arenarius. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 266. *tab.* xvi. A. *Itin.* ii. *App.* 704.

R. with a longiſh head and ſnout, and ſharp noſe: the pouches very large: ears great, oval, browniſh: body ſhort: nails white: color of the upper part of the body hoary: ſides, belly, limbs, and tail, of a pure white.

Length

Length near four inches; tail above one. SIZE.

Inhabits the ſandy plains of the *Baraba*, not far from the river *Irtiſh*. The males inhabit a very deep burrow, with a ſingle entrance, at whoſe bottom is the neſt, made of the *Elymus arenarius*, and other plants: other burrows, perhaps of the females, had three entrances: in another, diſcovered in *May*, were five young in three neſts; two were preſerved alive; were untameable very fierce, and would fling themſelves on their back, and defend themſelves by biting: they went out only in the night, and hid themſelves during day in their fodder. PLACE.

Mus ſongarus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 269. *tab.* xvi. B. *Itin.* ii. *App.* 703. 329. SONGAR.

R. with a thick head and blunt noſe: ears oval, very thin, appear above the fur, are very ſlightly cloathed with hoary down: tail very ſhort, blunt, thick, and hairy: color above, a cinereous grey, marked along the back, from head to tail, with a black line: ſides of the head and body marked with great white ſpots in certain parts, running into one another, in others bounded with brown: belly and legs white.

Length three inches. SIZE.

Inhabits, with the former, the *Baraba*, uſually in the dry ſandy ſaline places: dwells during ſummer in the ſhallow new-begun burrows; thoſe of the females have a very deep oblique paſſage at the end of it: the neſt formed of herbs; in one of which were ſeven young; from this neſt ran another deep hole, perhaps the winter retreat. The young were much grown, yet blind. Doctor *Pallas* preſerved them long: they grow ſoon familiar, contrary PLACE.

to the nature of other mice; would feed from his hand, lap milk, and when placed on a table, ſhew no deſire of running away; but were ſlower in all their motions than the other ſpecies. They waſhed their faces with their paws, and eat ſitting up: wandered about in the day and morning: ſlept all night rolled up: ſeldom made any cry, and when they did, it was like that of a bat.

330. BARABA.

Mus furunculus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 273.
Mus Barabenſis. *Itin.* ii. *App.* 704.

R. with a ſharp noſe: large broad naked ears, duſky edged with white: tail longer than that of the preceding: color of the upper part of the body cinereous yellow, growing paler towards the ſides: below of a dirty white: from the hind part of the neck extends a black line, reaching not quite to the tail: tail white, marked above with a duſky line.

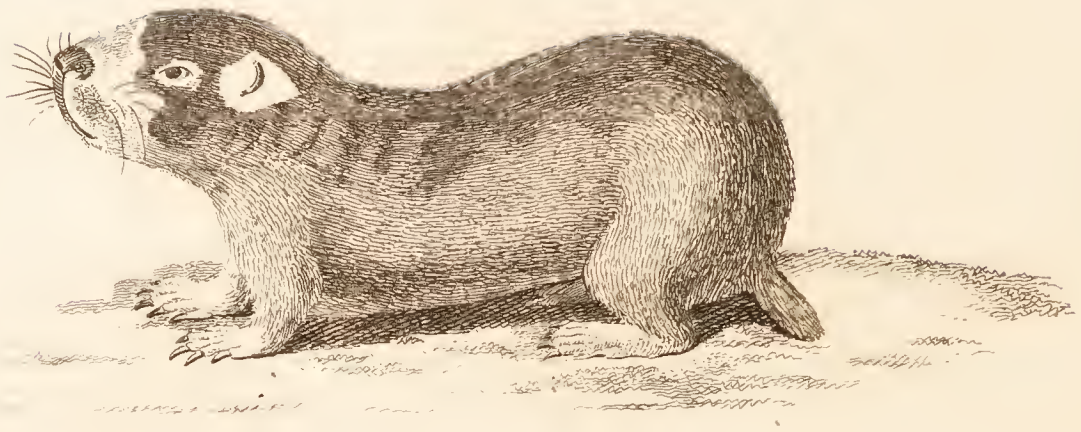
SIZE. Length about three inches and a quarter: tail near one inch.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſandy plain of *Baraba*, towards the *Ob*; and between the *Onon* and *Argun*, and about the lake *Dalai* in the *Chineſe* empire. Nothing is known of their manners: the ſpecimens from whom the deſcriptions were formed, were taken running about the fields.

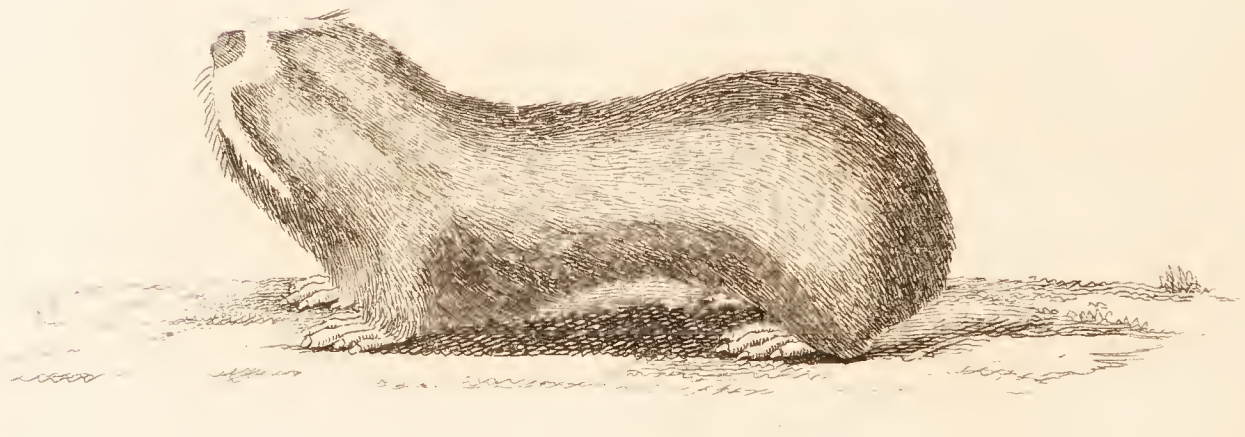
The laſt diviſion of mice is of thoſe which lead a ſubterraneous life, like the Mole, which I take the liberty of naming

* *
* * * Mole-

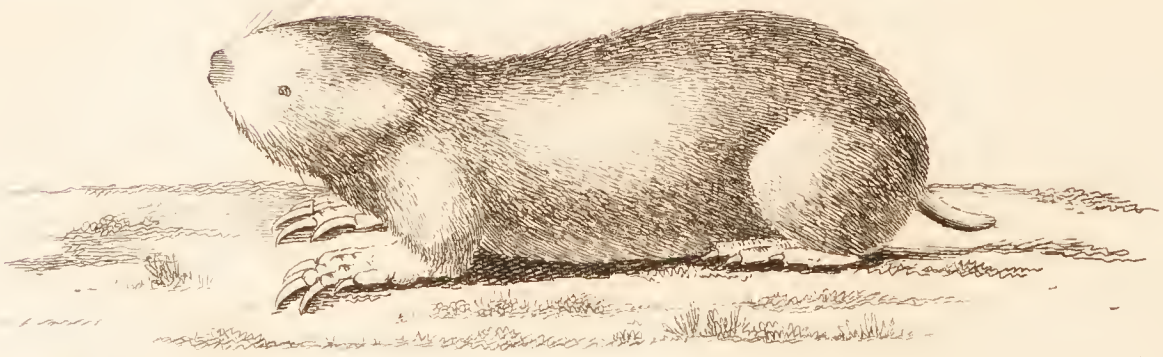
III.



I



II



I. Blind Mole Rat. N° 331

II. Dauurian M. Rat N° 332 III. Cape M. Rat N° 334

* *
* * * Mole-Rat.

Mus Typhlus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i.
Lemni. *Rzaczinſk. Auſt. Polon.* 325. *De Buffon*, xv. 142.
Slepez. *Gmelin Itin.* i. 131. *tab.* xxii.
Spalax microphthalmus. *Gueldenſt. Nov. com. Petrop.* xiv. 411. *tab.* viii. ix.
Mus oculis minutiſſimis, auriculis caudaque nullis. *Lepechen. ibid.* 509. *tab.* xv.
Podolian Marmot. *Syn. quad.* N° 204.

331. BLIND.

R. with a great head broader than the body: not the left aperture for the eyes; yet beneath the ſkin are the rudiments of thoſe organs, not bigger than the ſeed of a poppy: no external ears: the end of the noſe covered with a thick ſkin: noſtrils very remote, and placed below: the mouth gaping, and the teeth expoſed: upper fore teeth ſhort, lower very long, and none of them hid by the lip; ends quite even: body cylindrical: limbs very ſhort: five toes on each foot, all ſeparated, except by a thin membrane near the baſe: claws ſhort: hair univerſally ſhort, thick, and very ſoft; duſky at the bottom, at the ends of a cinereous grey: the ſpace about the noſe, and above the mouth, white.

Length between ſeven and eight inches: weight of a male above eight ounces. SIZE.

Inhabits only the ſouthern parts of *Ruſſia*, from *Poland* to the *Volga*, but is not found any where to the eaſt of that river; but is very common from the *Syſran* to the *Sarpa*: is frequent along the *Don*, even to its origin, and about the town of *Ræſk*, excepting the ſandy parts, for it delights in moiſt and turfy ſoils. PLACE.

It

It lives in great numbers in the ſame places with the EARLESS MARMOTS.

It forms burrows beneath the turf for a very conſiderable extent, with ſeveral lateral paſſages made in queſt of roots, on which it feeds. At the interval of ſome yards, there are openings to the ſurface to diſcharge the earth, which forms in thoſe places hillocks of two yards in circumference, and of a great height. It works its way with its great teeth, and caſts the earth under its belly with the fore feet, and again behind it, with its hind feet: it works with great agility; and on any apprehenſion of an enemy, it forms inſtantly a perpendicular burrow. The bite of this animal is very ſevere. It cannot ſee its aſſailant, but lifts up its head in a menacing attitude. When irritated, it ſnorts, and gnaſhes its teeth, but emits no cry. It often quits its hole, eſpecially in the morning, and during the amorous ſeaſon baſks with the female in the ſun. It does not appear that it lies torpid during winter, nor whether it lays in proviſion for that ſeaſon. It is particularly fond of the bulbous *Chærophyllum*.

The *Ruſſians* call it *Slepez*, or the blind: the *Coſſacks*, for the ſame reaſon, ſtyle it *Sfochor Nomon*. In *Ukraine*, the vulgar believe that the touch of a hand, which has ſuffocated this animal, has the ſame virtue in curing the king's-evil, as was once believed to be inherent in the abdicated family of *Great Britain*.

Mus Aſpalax. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 165. *tab.* x. *Itin.* iii. 692. 332. Dauurian.
Mus Myoſpalax. *Laxman.*

R. with a thick flat head: ſhort ſnout: blunt noſe, fit for digging: upper fore teeth naked; lower covered with a moveable lip: no external ears: eyes very ſmall, yet viſible, lodged deeply in their ſockets, which are ſo minute as ſcarcely to admit a grain of millet: body ſhort, and depreſſed: limbs very ſtrong, eſpecially the fore legs: fore feet large, and adapted for digging; naked, and furniſhed with five toes, and very long and ſtrong claws, ſlightly bent, on the three middle: hind feet naked to the heel; on each are five toes with ſmall claws: tail ſhort: hair ſoft, and looſe; color at bottom duſky, outwardly of a dirty cinereous grey: in ſome is a white line on the hind part of the head.

Differs in ſize. Thoſe of the *Altaic* chain are near nine inches from noſe to tail: thoſe about lake *Baikal* not ſix: the tail of the former is near two inches long. Size.

Inhabits, firſt, the *Altaic* mountains; and again beyond lake *Baikal*, and from thence for ſome ſpace ſouthward; but none are found to the north. In the former it lives on the bulbs of the *Erythronium*; in the latter on thoſe of the *Lilium Pomponium*. Place.

It burrows like the former, a little below the ſurface, and ſpreads over an extent of a hundred fathoms; and the direction it takes is known by the number of hillocks.

Its voice is weak and plaintive. It digs with both noſe and fore feet; but leſs than the preceding with the teeth: by comminuting the earth, and flinging it up in hillocks, it prepares the

ground for the reception of various kinds of rare ſeeds; which grow uſually in greater plenty about ſuch places than any others.

The *Tanguſi*, about lake *Baikal*, call this ſpecies *Monon Zokor*, or blind; yet it is not quite deprived of ſight. The *Ruſſians* ſtyle it *Semiunaja Medwedka*, or *Earth Bear*.

333. AFRICAN. R. with a large head: noſe black; end flatted and corrugated: eyes minute, much hid in the fur: no ears: upper teeth one-third of an inch long, ſulcated lengthways; lower, one inch and a quarter, expoſed to view: legs ſhort: on the fore legs are four toes and a thumb, detached and free: inmoſt toe the longeſt, the others gradually ſhorten: on the thumb is a ſhort claw; the other claws are very long, and ſlightly bent: the ſoles are naked, and diſtinguiſhed by two great tubercles: hind feet very long, large, and naked, which the animal reſts on even to the heel: they have five toes with ſhort claws.

Tail compreſſed, and covered above and below with ſhort hairs: on the ſides beſet with very long briſtles diſpoſed horizontally.

Color a cinereous brown, paleſt on the lower parts.

SIZE. Length to the tail thirteen inches: tail two.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſandy country near the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called *Sand Moll*. It burrows, and flings up hillocks, like the former; and renders the ground ſo hollow, as to be very inconvenient to travellers; for it breaks every ſix or ſeven minutes under the horſes feet, and lets them in up to the ſhoulders. This animal feeds on the roots of *Ixiæ Gladioli*, *Antholyzæ*, and *Irides*;

grows to the ſize of a rabbet, and is by ſome eſteemed a good diſh *. This, from its ſuperior ſize, I ſuppoſe to be the *Sand Moll* of Mr. *Maſſon*.

Mus Capenſis. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 172. *tab.* vii.
Long-toothed Marmot. *Brown's Zool.* *tab* xlvi.
La Taupe du Cap. *Journal hiſt. p.* & *fig.* 64.

334. CAPE.

R. with a blunt noſe: minute round noſtrils: eyes ſmall, but larger than thoſe of the preceding: no ears: upper fore teeth contiguous, truncated; lower, an inch long, not contiguous, bend upwards, excavated on the upper ſurface: end of the noſe naked and black, the reſt white: chin, and lower ſides of the cheeks, of the ſame color: ſpace round the ears and eyes white: on the hind part of the head is a white ſpot; reſt of the head, cheeks, back, and ſides, of a ruſty brown, and cinereous: belly cinereous: five ſlender toes on each foot, furniſhed with ſmall claws: tail very ſhort, beſet with briſtles.

Length, from noſe to tail, about ſeven inches. SIZE.

Is very common about the *Cape*, and very deſtructive to gardens; flings up hillocks, and eats roots of various kinds.

* *Maſſon's trav. Ph. Tranſ.* lxvi. 304. *De la Caille*, 299.

335. TALPINE. Mus Talpinus. *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 176. *tab.* xi. B. *Nov. com. Petrop.* xiv. 568. *tab.* xxi. *fig.* 3.

R. with a large ſhort head: thick ſnout: noſe truncated: upper teeth extending out of the mouth, long and flat: lower longer, rounded at the ends: eyes ſmall, hid in the fur: no ears: the aperture bounded behind by a ſmall rim: body ſhort: fore feet ſtrong: on thoſe, and on the hind feet, five toes furniſhed with ſmall claws: tail very ſhort, ſcarcely appearing beyond the fur: color of the head, noſe, back, and ſides, duſky: cheeks greyiſh: chin white: belly and limbs whitiſh.

SIZE. Length near four inches.

PLACE. Inhabits all the open grounds and commons of the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and weſtern *Sibiria*, but ſcarcely any beyond the *Irtiſh*, and none as far as the *Oby*.

MANNERS. Loves a black turfy ſoil, and is frequent in meadows near villages: ſeldom in ſandy or mudded tracts: always abound where there is plenty of *Phlomis tuberoſa*, and *Lathyrus eſculentus*. Its place is known by the little hillocks it flings up along the courſe of its burrow, which is of great extent; for this reaſon the *Ruſſians* call it *Semleroika*, or *Earth-digger*. In theſe burrows it lurks all the day, but in evening and morning renews its labors; nor does it quit its hole unleſs to fling out the earth, or in the ſeaſon of love to ſeek a mate, or to change the place of its habitation. It does not bear the full light of day; therefore its few excurſions are uſually in the evenings.

It does not grow torpid in winter; but makes its neſt beneath ſome ſhrub or hay-rick. They make their neſt deep in the ground,

ground, and keep themſelves warm by lining it with ſoft graſs: and often make a lodge, which they fill with tuberous roots. During the cold ſeaſon their fur grows univerſally thicker and longer.

It is very eaſily taken: but ſoon grows ſick in confinement, unleſs a quantity of earth is put into the place. They emit a puling note, but that rarely: they often gnaſh, and, as it were, whet their teeth againſt each other.

They are in heat the end of *March*, or beginning of *April*; at that time the females have a ſtrong muſky ſmell. They bring three or four at a time.

They ſometimes vary in color, and are found quite black.

XXXIV. SHREW.

Two cutting teeth in each jaw, pointing forward.
Long ſlender noſe: ſmall ears.
Five toes on each foot.

336. Musky.

Mus aquaticus. *Cluſii exot.* 373. *Worm. Muſ.* 334.
Muſcovy or Muſk rat. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 217. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv. 383.
Caſtor moſchatus. C. cauda longa compreſſo-lanceolata pedibus palmatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 79.
Dæſman, *Faun. ſuec. No.* 28. *De Buffon*, x. 1.
Caſtor cauda verticaliter plana, digitis omnibus membranis inter ſe connexis. *Briſſon quad.* 92.
Long-noſed Beaver. *Syn. quad.* N° 192.

S. with a long ſlender noſe, like that of a ſhrew-mouſe: no external ears: very ſmall eyes: tail compreſſed ſideways: color of the head and back duſky; the belly whitiſh aſh-color: length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches; tail eight.

Inhabits the river *Volga* and lakes adjacent, from *Novogrod* to *Saratof*; never found in *Ruſſia*, and its exiſtence in *Lapland* doubted *. It never wanders far from the ſides of the rivers or lakes: is very ſlow in its pace: makes holes in the cliffs, with the entrance far beneath the loweſt fall of the water; works upwards, but never to the ſurface, only high enough to lie beyond the higheſt flow of the river: feeds on fiſh: is devoured by the Pikes and *Siluri*, and gives thoſe fiſh ſo ſtrong a flavor of muſk, as to render them not eatable: has the ſame ſcent as the former, eſpecially about the tail: out of which is expreſſed a ſort of muſk, very much reſembling the genuine kind †. The ſkins are put

* Dr. *Pallas*, MSS.

† *Schober* in *Muller's Samlung Ruſſ.* vii. 41. 42.

into chefts among cloaths, to drive away moths *, and to preſerve the wearers from peſtilence and fevers.

At *Orenburg*, the ſkins and tails ſell for fifteen or twenty *copecs* per hundred. They are ſo common near *Nizney Novogorod*, that the peaſants bring five hundred apiece to market, where they are ſold for one ruble per hundred. The *German* name for theſe animals is *Bieſem-ratze*; the *Ruſſian*, *Wychozhol*.

Mus Pilorides ? *Pallas Nov. ſp. faſc.* i. 91.
Mus albus Ceylonicus ? *Briſſon*, 122. Lev. Mus. 337. Perfuming.

S. with a long ſlender noſe: upper jaw extending far beyond the lower: upper fore teeth ſhort: lower long, ſlender, incurvated: whiſkers long and white: eyes ſmall: ears tranſparent, broad, and round: hair ſhort and cloſe, on head and body, of a fine pale cærulean: the belly lighter: feet white.

Length from noſe to tail near eight inches; tail three and a half.

Inhabits *Java*, and others of the *Eaſt Indian* iſlands; eats rice; has ſo ſtrong a ſcent of muſk as to perfume every thing it runs over. I have it from the moſt undoubted authority, that it will render the wine in a well-corked bottle not drinkable, by merely paſſing over it. Cats will not touch them.

* *Ritchkoff Orenb. Topogr.* i. 286.

338. MEXICAN. Tucan. *Fernandez Nov. Hiſp.* 7. Le Tucan. *De Buffon*, XV. 159.

S. with a ſharp noſe: ſmall round ears: without ſight: two long fore teeth above and below: thick, fat, and fleſhy body: ſhort legs, ſo that the belly almoſt touches the ground: long crooked claws: tawny hair: ſhort tail: length, from noſe to tail, nine inches.

Inhabits *Mexico*: burrows, and makes ſuch a number of cavities, that travellers can ſcarcely tread with ſafety: if it gets out of its hole, does not know how to return, but begins to dig another: grows very fat, and is eatable: feeds on roots, kidney-beans, and other ſeeds. M. *de Buffon* thinks it a Mole; but by the ears, it ſhould be claſſed here.

339. BRASILIAN. Mus araneus figura muris. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 229. La muſaraigne de Braſil. *De Buffon*, XV. 160.

S. with a ſharp noſe and teeth: pendulous ſcrotum: of a duſky color, marked along the back with three broad black ſtrokes: length, from noſe to tail, five inches; tail two.

Inhabits *Braſil*: does not fear the cat: neither does that animal hunt after it.

S. murinus.

S. murinus. S. cauda mediocri, corpore fuſco, pedibus caudaque cinereis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 74. 340. MURINE.

S. with a long noſe, hollowed beneath: very long hairs about the noſtrils: ears rounded, and rather naked: of an aſh-color: body of the ſize of a common mouſe: tail a little ſhorter than the body, and not ſo hairy.

Inhabits *Java*.

Μυγαλη. *Ælian hiſt. An. lib.* vi. *c.* 22.
Μυογαλη. *Dioſcorid. lib.* ii. *c.* 42.
Mus araneus. *Agricola An. Subter.* 485. *Geſner quad.* 747.
Mus araneus, mus cæcus. *Geſner econ.* 116.
Mus araneus, Shrew, Shrew-mouſe, or hardy Shrew. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 233.
Mus araneus roſtro productiore Spitſmaus. *Klein quad.* 57. *Kramer Auſtr.* 317. 341. FOETID.
Sorex araneus S. cauda mediocri, corpore ſubtus albido. *Lin. ſyſt.* 74.
Nabbmus. *Faun. ſuec.* No. 24.
Mus araneus ſupra ex fuſco rufus infra albicans. *Briſſon quad.* 126.
La Muſaraigne. *De Buffon*, viii. 57. *tab.* x.
Shrew-mouſe. *Br. Zool.* i. 112.

S. with ſhort rounded ears: eyes ſmall, and almoſt hid in the fur: noſe long and ſlender, upper part the longeſt: head and upper part of the body of a browniſh red: belly of a dirty white: length, from noſe to tail, two inches and a half; tail one and a half.

Inhabits *Europe*, *Sibiria*, and even the *Arctic* flats, and *Kamtſchatka*; it is alſo found about the *Caſpian* ſea: lives in old walls, heaps of ſtones, or holes in the earth: is frequently near hay-ricks, dunghills and neceſſary-houſes: lives on corn, inſects, and any filth: is often obſerved rooting in ordure, like a hog: from

its food, or the places it frequents, has a diſagreeable ſmell: cats will kill, but not eat it: brings four or five young at a time. The antients believed it was injurious to cattle, an error now detected. There ſeems to be an annual mortality of theſe animals in *Auguſt*, numbers being then found dead in the paths.

342. WATER. Mus araneus dorſo nigro, ventreque albo. *Merret Pinax*, 167.
Sorex fodiens. *Pallas* *.
La Muſaraigne d'Eau. *De Buffon*, viii. 64. *tab.* xi.
Water Shrew-mouſe. *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* *tab.* cii. LEV. MUS.

S. with a long ſlender noſe: very minute ears; and within each a tuft of white hairs: very ſmall eyes, hid in the fur: color of the head and upper part of the body black: throat, breaſt, and belly, of a light aſh-color: the feet white: beneath the tail a triangular duſky ſpot: much larger than the laſt: length, from noſe to tail, three inches three quarters; tail two inches.

Inhabits *Europe* and *Sibiria*, as far at leſt as the river *Jeneſei*; long ſince known in *England*, but loſt till *May* 1768, when it was diſcovered in the fens near *Reveſby Abby*, *Lincolnſhire*: burrows in the banks near the water; and is ſaid to ſwim under water †: is called by the Fen-men the *Blind Mouſe*: chirrups like a graſshopper, and its note often miſtaken for one.

* Doctor *Pallas* favored me with ſeveral prints of this animal in 1765, but never publiſhed them: he diſcovered it near *Berlin*: it is called there *Græber*, or The Digger.

† *L. Baldner*, iii. 137.

Sorex

Sorex minutus. S. roſtro longiſſimo. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73. 343. MINUTE.

S. with a head near as big as the body: very ſlender noſe: broad ſhort naked ears: whiſkers reaching to the eyes: eyes ſmall, and capable of being drawn in: hair very fine and ſhining; grey above, white beneath: no tail.

Inhabits *Sibiria*, about the *Oby* and near the *Kama*: lives in a neſt made of *lichens*, in ſome moiſt place beneath the roots of trees: lives on ſeeds: digs: runs ſwiftly: has the voice of a bat.

S. with a very long ſlender noſe: in ſhape and color like the FOETID, but paler: the tail very ſlender near the roots, then ſuddenly grows remarkably thick and round; and again grows gradually leſs to the end. 344. PROMY.

LINNÆUS imagines that the laſt is the leſt of quadrupeds. Doctor PALLAS, who communicated this ſpecies, think this has a better clame to that title, as its weight is only equal to, or very little above half a drachm.

Is very common between, and about the rivers *Jeneſei* and *Oby*.

S. of a duſky cinereous color: belly white: cutting teeth white: tail ſlender and hairy. 345. WHITE-TOOTHED.

346. SQUARE-TAILED. S. of a duſky cinereous color: belly paler: cutting teeth browniſh: tail inclines to a ſquared form.

This ſpecies has no bad ſmell.

347. CARINATED. S. of a duſky cinereous whitiſh on the belly, with browniſh fore teeth: a white ſpot beyond each eye: tail ſlender and taper, carinated or ridged below.

348. UNICOLOR. S. of an uniform duſky cinereous color: baſe of the tail narrow, or compreſſed.

PLACE. The above four ſpecies inhabit the neighborhood of *Straſbourg*, and were diſcovered by Profeſſor *Herman*.

Long

Long noſe: upper jaw much longer than the lower. XXXV.
No ears. MOLE.
Fore feet very broad, with ſcarcely any apparent legs before: hind feet ſmall.

Talpa. *Agricola An. Subter.* 490. *Geſner quad.* 931. *Klein quad.* 60.
Talpa, the Mole, Mold-warp, or Want. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 236.
Kret. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 236.
Scheer, Scheer-mauſs, Maul-wurf. *Kramer Auſtr.* 314.
Talpa Europæus. T. caudata, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73. 349. EUROPEAN.
Mullvad, Surk. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 23. *Br. Zool.* i. 108.
Talpa caudata, nigricans pedibus anticis et poſticis pentadactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 203.
La Taupe. *De Buffon*, viii. 81. *tab.* xii. LEV. MUS.

M. with very minute eyes, hid in the fur: long ſnout: ſix cutting teeth in the upper, eight in the lower jaw, and two canine in each: no external ears, only an orifice: fore part of the body thick and muſcular; hind part taper: fore feet placed obliquely, broad, and like hands: five toes, each terminated by ſtrong claws: hind feet very ſmall, with five toes to each: tail ſhort: ſkin very tough, ſo as ſcarcely to be cut through: hair ſhort, cloſe ſet, ſofter than the fineſt velvet: uſually black, ſometimes ſpotted * with white; ſometimes quite white: length five inches three quarters; tail one.

Inhabits *Europe*, and the temperate or ſouthern parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, as far as the River *Lena*. The *Sibirian* is much larger than the *European* Mole. PLACE.

* Spotted Mole, *Edw.* 268.

MANNERS. It lives under ground: burrows with vaſt rapidity with its fore feet; flings the earth back with its hind feet: has the ſenſe of ſmelling exquiſite, which directs it to its food—worms, inſects, and roots: does vaſt damage in gardens, by flinging up the ſoil and looſening the roots of plants: is moſt active before rain, and in winter before a thaw, worms being then in motion: breeds in the ſpring: brings four or five young at a time: makes its neſt of moſs, a little beneath the ſurface of the ground, under the greateſt hillock: raiſes no hillocks in dry weather, being then obliged to penetrate deep after its prey: makes a great ſcream when taken. *Palma chriſti* and white *hellebore*, made into a paſte, and laid in their holes, deſtroys them. None in *Ireland*.

β. YELLOW M. in form reſembling the *European*, but larger, being ſix inches two-tenths long; the tail one inch: hair ſoft, ſilky, and gloſſy, of a yellowiſh brown color at the ends; dark grey at the roots: brighteſt about the head; darkeſt about the rump: belly of a deep cinereous brown: feet and tail white.

Inhabits *N. America*. Deſcribed from a ſkin in which the jaws were taken out.

Talpa Sibiricus verſicolor, *Aſpalax* dictus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 51. *tab.* xxxii. *fig.* 4, 5. *Klein quad.* 60.
Talpa Aſiatica. T. ecaudata, palmis tridactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73.
Talpa ecaudata, ex viridi aurea, pedibus anticis tridactylis, poſticis tetradactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 206.
La Taupe dorèe. *De Buffon,* xv. 145.
Variable Mole. *Brown's Zool.* 118. tab. 44.

350. Sibirian.

M. with the noſe ſhort and blunt: ſpace between the tip, and corner of the mouth covered with pale brown hair: from the corner of the mouth, a broad whitiſh bar points upwards along the ſides of the head: color of the hair on the upper part of the body varied with gloſſy green and copper-color: below is of a cinereous brown: in the upper jaw are two ſharp cutting teeth; in the lower the ſame, with a ſharp canine tooth contiguous to them on each ſide.

Teeth.

On the fore feet three toes with vaſt claws; that on the outmoſt toe exceedingly large: on the hind feet five ſmall toes and weak claws: no tail: rump round.

Length four inches.

Size.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope,* not *Sibiria,* as *Seba* ſuppoſes: Whether this is the *Bles Moll* of the *Dutch,* which lives in the harder grounds about the *Cape* *, I cannot determine.

Place.

* *Maſſon's Trav. Ph. Tranſ.* lxvi. 305.

351. RADIATED. Sorex criſtatus. S. naribus carunculatis, cauda breviore. *Lin. ſyſt.* 73. LEV. MUS.

M. with ſmall but broad fore legs; five long white claws on each: noſe long; the edges beſet with radiated tendrils: hair on the body duſky, very ſhort, fine, and compact; on the noſe longer: the hind legs ſcaly: five toes on each foot: length, from noſe to tail, three inches three quarters: tail ſlender, round, and taper, one inch three-tenths long.

PLACE. Inhabits *N. America*. Forms ſubterraneous paſſages, in different directions, in uncultivated fields; raiſes walks about two inches high and a palm broad: the holes often give way and let in the walkers. Feeds on roots: has great ſtrength in its legs.

352. LONG-TAILED. M. with a radiated noſe: the fore feet pretty broad, hind feet very ſcaly, with a few ſhort hairs on them: the claws on the fore feet like thoſe of the common Mole; on the hind very long and ſlender: hair on the noſe and body ſoft, long, and of a ruſty brown color: tail covered with ſhort hair; the length two inches; that of noſe and body four inches ſix-tenths.

PLACE. Inhabits *N. America*. LEV. MUS.

353. BROWN. Sorex aquaticus. S. plantis palmatis, palmis caudaque breviore albis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 74. LEV. MUS.

M. with a ſlender noſe: upper jaw much longer than the lower; two cutting teeth in the upper, four in the lower; the two middle of which are very ſmall: no canine teeth: fore

feet very broad: nails long: hind feet ſmall; five claws on each: hair very ſoft and gloſſy, brown at the ends, deep grey at the bottom: tail and feet white: length, from noſe to tail, five inches and a half: tail very ſlender, not an inch long.

Inhabits *N. America:* called there the Brown Mole: ſent from *New York* by Mr. *A. Blackburne*, with β. Yellow Mole, and No. 351 and 352. The black and ſhining purple *Virginian* Mole, deſcribed by *Seba* * as the ſame with the common kind, was not among thoſe that gentleman favored us with. *Linnæus* places this, and our radiated Mole, in his claſs of SOREX, or SHREW, on account of the difference of the teeth; but as theſe animals poſſeſs the ſtronger characters of the MOLE, ſuch as form of noſe and body, ſhape of feet, and even the manners, we think them better adapted to this genus than to the preceding. PLACE.

Talpa rubra Americana. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 51. *tab.* xxxii. *fig.* 2. 354. RED.

M. of a cinereous red color: three toes on the fore feet, four on the hind: form of the body and tail like the *European* kind.

According to *Seba*, it inhabits *America*; but he does not inform us whether it is *North* or *South*.

* I. 51. tab. xxxii. fig. 4.

Five

XXXVI. HEDGE-HOG.

Five toes on each foot.
Body covered with ſtrong ſhort ſpines.

355. COMMON.

Erinaceus. *Agricola An. Subter.* 481.
Echinus terreſtris. *Geſner quad.* 368.
Echinus ſc. Erinaceus terreſtris. Urchin, or Hedge-hog. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 231.
Jez. *Rzaczinſki Polon.* 233.
Acanthion vulgaris noſtras. *Klein quad.* 66.
Igel. *Kramer Auſtr.* 314.
Erinaceus Europeus. E. auriculis rotundatis naribus criſtatis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 75.
Igelkott. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 22. *Br. Zool.* i. 106.
Erinaceus auriculis erectis. *Briſſon quad.* 128. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 78. *tab.* xlix.
L'Heriſſon. *De Buffon,* viii. 28. *tab.* vi.
Hærbe, vel Ganfud. *Forſkal,* iii. LEV. MUS.

H. with a long noſe: noſtrils bordered on each ſide with a looſe flap: ears rounded, ſhort, broad, and naked: eyes ſmall: legs ſhort, naked, and duſky: inner toe the ſhorteſt: claws weak: upper part of the face, the ſides, and rump, covered with ſtrong coarſe hair of a yellowiſh and cinereous color; the back, with ſtrong ſharp ſpines of a whitiſh color, with a bar of black through their middle: tail an inch long: length, from noſe to tail, ten inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe* and *Madagaſcar* *; is common in many parts of *Ruſſia,* but ſcarcely or ever found in *Sibiria:* is in motion during night; keeps retired in the day: feeds on roots, fruits, worms, and inſects: erroneouſly charged with ſucking cows and hurting their udders: reſides in ſmall thickets, in hedges, and at the bottom of ditches covered with buſhes; lies well wrapped up in

* *Flacourt voy. Madagaſcar,* 152, where they are called *Sora.*

moſs

I



II



III



I RADIATED MOLE N°. 351. II LONG-TAILED M. N°. 352.
III HEDGE HOG N°. 355.

moſs, graſs, or leaves, and during winter rolls itſelf up and ſleeps out that dreary ſeaſon: a mild and helpleſs animal; on approach of an enemy, rolls itſelf into the form of a ball, and is then invulnerable.

Erinaceus Auritus. *Pallas & Gmelin*, in *Nov. com. Petrop.* xiv. 519. 573. *tab.* xvi. and xxi. *fig.* 4.

356. SIBIRIAN.

H. with the upper jaw long and ſlender: with very large open oval ears, naked, brown round the edges, with ſoft whitiſh hairs within: tail ſhorter than that of the common hedge-hog: upper part of the body covered with ſlender brown ſpines, encompaſſed at the baſe, and near the ends, with a ring of white: the limbs and belly cloathed with a moſt elegant ſoft white fur.

Generally much inferior in ſize to the common kind; but beyond *Baikal* is found much larger than that ſpecies.

Is very common in all the ſouthern deſerts, from the *Don* to the *Oby*. PLACE.

Grows very fat: ſleeps all the winter, lodged in a hole a few inches deep: lives on inſects, even the moſt cauſtic, and will eat (as experiment has been made) above a hundred Cantharides without any injury: rolls itſelf up, and has all the manners of the common kind.

357. Asiatic. Le Tendrac, et Le Tanrec. *De Buffon*, xii. 438.

H. with a long ſlender noſe: ſhort rounded ears: ſhort legs: the upper part of the body covered with ſhort ſpines, white, marked croſs the middle with ruſt-color: the face, throat, belly, buttocks, and legs, thinly covered with whitiſh fine but hard hair: tail very ſhort, covered with ſpines: about the noſe ſome hairs above two inches long: ſize of a mole. This is the ſpecies M. *de Buffon* calls *Le Tendrac.*

The other, or the *Tanrec*, is rather larger: covered with ſpines only on the top and hind part of the head, the top and ſides of the neck, and the ſhoulders; the longeſt were on the upper part of the neck, and ſtood erect: the reſt of the body was covered with yellowiſh briſtles, among which were intermixed ſome that were black, and much longer than the others. Each of theſe animals, which are varieties of the ſame ſpecies, had five toes on each foot.

Place. Inhabit the iſles of *India*, and that of *Madagaſcar*: are, when of their full growth, of the ſize of * rabbets: grunt like hogs: grow very fat: multiply greatly: frequent † ſhallow pieces of freſh or ſalt water: they burrow on land: lie torpid during ſix months, during which time their old hair falls off. Their fleſh is eaten by the *Indians*, but is very flabby and inſipid.

* *Dutch voy. Eaſt Indies*, 203. Thoſe in the cabinet of the *French* King were much ſmaller; probably young.

† *Cauche voy. Madagaſcar*, 53. *Flacourt hiſt. Madagaſcar*, 152.

American

American Hedge-hog. *Bancroft Guiana*, 144.
Erinaceus inauris. E. auriculis nullis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 75. *Briſſon. quad.* 131.
Erinaceus Americanus albus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 78. *tab.* xlix. *fig.* 3.

358. GUIANA.

H. without external ears, having only two orifices for hearing: has a ſhort thick head: back and ſides covered with ſhort ſpines of an aſh-color, tinged with yellow: face, belly, legs, and tail, covered with ſoft whitiſh hair: above the eyes, of a cheſnut color; the hind part and ſides of the head of a deeper color: length, from noſe to tail, eight inches: tail ſhort: claws long and crooked.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

PLACE.

DIV. II. SECT. IV.

DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS:

Without Cutting Teeth.

DIV. II. Sect. IV. Digitated Quadrupeds.

XXXVII. SLOTH.

Without cutting teeth in either jaw.
With canine teeth and grinders.
Fore legs much longer than the hind.
Long claws.

359. Three-toed.

Arctopithecus. *Geſner quad.* 869. *Icon quad.* 96.
Ignavus ſive per ανλιφρασιν, Agilis. *Cluſ. exot.* 110. 372.
Ai, ſive Ignavus. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 221.
Sloth. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 245. *Edw.* 310.
Ignavus Americanus, riſum fletu miſcens. *Klein quad.* 43.
Tardigradus pedibus anticis & poſticis tridactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 21.
Ai, ſive Tardigradus gracilis Americanus. *Seb. Muſ.* xxxiii. *fig.* 2. *Schreber*, ii. 7. *tab.* lxiv.
Ouaikarè, Pareſſeux. *Barrere France Æquin.* 154.
Bradypus tridactylus. B. pedibus tridactylis cauda brevi. *Lin. ſyſt.* 50.
L'Ai. *De Buffon*, xiii. 34. *tab.* v. vi. *Br. Muſ.* Lev. Mus.

S. with a blunt black noſe, a little lengthened: very ſmall external ears: eyes ſmall, black, and heavy; from the corner of each a duſky line: color of the face and throat a dirty white: hair on the limbs and body long and very uneven, of a cinereous brown color, with a black line along the middle of the back: each ſide, about the ſhoulders, is daſhed with ruſt-color; the reſt of the back and limbs ſpotted irregularly with black. The young, ſuch as I ſuſpect to be that in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, have few or no ſpots. Tail ſhort, a meer ſtump: legs thick, long, and



SLOTH N°359

aukwardly placed: face naked: three toes, and three very long claws on each foot.

It grows, as *Nieuhoff* remarks, to the bulk of a middle-sized fox *. SIZE.

Inhabits moſt parts of the eaſtern ſide of *South America:* the moſt ſluggiſh and moſt ſlow of all animals; ſeems to move with the utmoſt pain; makes a great progreſs if it can go a quarter of a league in a day †: aſcends trees, in which it generally lives, with much difficulty: its food is fruit, or the leaves of trees; if it cannot find fruit on the ground, looks out for a tree well loaded, and with great pains climbs up: to ſave the trouble of deſcending, flings off the fruit, and forming itſelf into a ball, drops from the branches; continues at the foot till it has devoured all; nor ever ſtirs, till compelled by hunger ‡: its motion is attended with a moſt moving and plaintive cry, which at once produces pity and diſguſt, and is its only defence; for every beaſt of prey is ſo affected by the noiſe, as to quit it with horror ‖: its mouth is never without foam: its note, according to *Kircher*, is an aſcending and deſcending *hexachord* §, which it utters only by night: its look is ſo piteous as to move compaſſion; it is alſo accompanied with tears, which diſſuade every body from injuring ſo wretched a being: its abſtinence from food is remarkably powerful; one that had faſtened itſelf by its feet to a pole, and was ſo ſuſpended croſs two beams, remained forty days without meat, PLACE. MANNERS.

* *Nieuhoff's trav. Churchill's collect.* ii. 18.

† *Gumilla Orenoque*, ii. 13.

‡ *Ulloa's voy.* i. 103.

‖ *Ibid.*

§ *Kircher's Muſurgia*, as quoted by Mr. STILLINGFLEET, in his miſcellaneous tracts, *p.* 100.

drink,

drink, or ſleep *: the ſtrength in its feet is ſo great, that there is no poſſibility of freeing any thing from its claws, which it happens to ſeize on. A dog was let looſe at the above-mentioned animal, when it was taken from the pole; after ſome time the *Sloth* layed hold of the dog with its feet, and held him four days, till he periſhed with hunger †.

360. TWO-TOED. Tardigradus Ceilonicus fæmina. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* xxxiv.
Bradypus didactylus. Br. manibus didactylis cauda nulla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 51. *Schreber,* ii. 10. *tab.* lxv.
Tardigradus pedibus anticis didactylis, poſticis tridactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 22.
L'Unau. *De Buffon,* xiii. 34. *tab.* i. *Br. Muſ.*

S. with a round head: ſhort projecting noſe: ears like the human, lying flat to the head: two long ſtrong claws on the fore feet, three on the hind: hair on the body long and rough; on ſome parts curled and woolly: in ſome, of a pale red above, cinereous below; in others, of a yellowiſh white below, cinereous brown above. No tail. Length of that in the *Britiſh Muſeum* eleven inches: I believe a young one.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America* and the iſle of *Ceylon*. The laſt is ſtrenuouſly denied by M. *de Buffon*, who has fixed the reſidence of this genus to *America* only: but, beſides the authority of *Seba*, who expreſsly ſays his ſpecimen was brought from *Ceylon*, a gentleman, long reſident in *India*, and much diſtinguiſhed in the literary world, has informed me he has ſeen this animal brought from the *Paliacat* mountains that lie in ſight of *Madraſs*; which ſatisfies me that it is common to both continents.

* *Kircher.* † *Ibid.*

There

There is reaſon to think that it is met with alſo in *Guinea*, or at leſt ſome ſpecies of this genus; for *Barbot* and *Boſman* deſcribe an animal by the name of *Potto*, to which they give the attributes of the former, and deſcribe as being grey when young, red, and covered with a ſort of hair as thick ſet as flocks of wool. Both theſe writers were ſenſible men, and, though not naturaliſts, were too obſervant of the animals of *Guinea* to miſtake one whoſe characters are ſo ſtrongly marked as thoſe of the *Sloth* *.

* *Boſman*, 237. *Barbot*, 212.

XXXVIII. ARMADILLO.

Without either cutting teeth or canine teeth.

Head, and upper part of the body, guarded by a cruſtaceous covering; the middle with pliant bands, formed of various ſegments, reaching from the back to the edges of the belly.

361. THREE-BANDED.

Tatu apara. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 232. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 234.
Armadillo ſeu Tatu genus alterum. *Cluſ. Exot.* 109. *Klein. quad.* 48.
Tatu ſeu Armadillo orientalis. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* xxxviii. *fig.* 2, 3.
Daſypus tricinctus. D. cingulis tribus, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 53.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus cingulis tribus. *Briſſon quad.* 24.
L'Apar, ou le Tatou a trois bandes. *De Buffon*, x. 206. *Schreber*, ii. 28. *tab.* lxxii. A. lxxvi. *fig.* 1. 2.

A. with ſhort but broad rounded ears: the cruſt on the head, back, and rump, divided into elegant pentangular tuberculated ſegments: three bands in the middle: five toes on each foot: ſhort tail.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The whole genus inhabits *South America:* the manners of all much the ſame: burrows under ground; the ſmaller ſpecies in moiſt places, the larger in dry, and at a diſtance from the ſea: keeps in its hole in the day, rambles out at night: when overtaken, rolls itſelf into the form of a ball, which it does by means of the pliant bands on its middle, and thus becomes invulnerable: when ſurprized, runs to its hole, and thinks itſelf ſecure if it can hide its head and ſome part of its body. The *Indians* take it by the tail, when the animal fixes its claws in the earth ſo ſtrongly that there is no moving it till the *Indian* tickles

it with a ſtick: is hunted with little dogs, who give notice to their maſter of its haunts by barking, who digs it out; to take it out incautiouſly is very dangerous, on account of the ſnakes that commonly lurk in the burrows. Feeds on potatoes, melons, and roots, and does great damage to plantations: drinks much: grows very fat, and is reckoned very delicious eating when young; but when old, has a muſky diſagreeable taſte: is very numerous; breeds every month, and brings four at a time: is very inoffenſive *.

Tatou. *Belon obſ.* 211. *Portraits*, 106.
Tatu & Tatu paba *Braſil:* Armadillo *Hiſpanis, Luſitanis* Encuberto. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 131.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus, cingulis ſex. *Briſſon quad.* 25.
Daſypus ſex cinctus. D. cingulis ſenis, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 54.
L'Encourbert, ou Le Tatou a ſix bandes. *De Buffon*, x. 209. *tab.* xlii. *Supplem.* iii. 285. *tab.* lvii. *Schreber*, ii. 31. *tab.* lxxi. B. Lev. Mus.

362. Six-banded.

A. with the cruſt of the head, ſhoulders, and rump, formed of angular pieces: the bands on the back ſix; between which, alſo on the neck and belly, are a few ſcattered hairs: tail not the length of the body, very thick at the baſe, tapering to a point: five toes on each foot.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*. Place.

* The authorities for the natural hiſtory: *Marcgrave*, 231. *Dampier*, ii. 61. *Gumilla Orenoque*, iii. 223 to 226. *Nieuhoff*, 19. *Bancroft's Guiana*, 145. *Rochefort Antilles*, i. 286.

363. EIGHT-BANDED.

Ayotochtli? *Hernandez Mex.* 314.
Tatuete *Braſilienſibus*, Verdadeiro *Luſitanis*. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 231. *Cluſ. exot* 330.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus cingulis octo. *Briſſon quad.* 26.
Erinaceus loricatus cingulis ſeptenis palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Amœn. Acad.* i. 560.
Daſypus ſeptem cinctus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 54.
Le Tatuete, ou Tatou a huit bandes. *De Buffon*, x. 212. *Schreber*, ii. 34. 36. *tab.* lxxii. lxxvi. *fig.* 3, 4.

A. with upright ears, two inches long: ſmall black eyes: eight bands on the ſides: four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: length, from noſe to tail, about ten inches; tail nine.

PLACE. Inhabits *Braſil.* Reckoned more delicious eating than the others.

364. NINE-BANDED.

Armadillo. *Worm. Muſ.* 335.
Tatu porcinus, Schildverkel. *Klein. quad.* 48.
Pig-headed Armadillo. *Grew's rarities*, 18. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 233.
Tatu ſive Armadillo Americanus. *Seb. Muſ. tab.* xxix. *fig.* 1.
Daſypus novem cinctus. D. cingulis novem, palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 54. *Phil. tranſ.* liv. 57. *tab.* vii.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus, cingulis novem. *Briſſon quad.* 27.
Le Cachichame, ou Tatou a neuf bandes. *De Buffon*, x. 215. *tab.* xxxvii. *Supplem.* iii. 287. *tab.* lviii. *Schreber*, i. 37. *tab.* lxxiv. lxxvi. *fig.* 7. 10.
American Armadillo. *Phil. tranſ.* liv. 57. *tab.* vii. LEV. MUS.

A. with long ears: cruſt on the ſhoulders and rump marked with hexangular figures; the cruſt on the head marked in the ſame manner: nine bands on the ſides, diſtinguiſhed by tranſverſe cuneiform marks: breaſt and belly covered with long hairs: four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: tail long and taper: length of the whole animal three feet: the tail a little longer than the body.

In the LEVERIAN MUSEUM is a ſpecimen of the ſame form, number of bands, and proportions, with this; but the cruſts on the head, and other parts, are covered with large ſcales not angular.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America*. One was brought a few years ago to *England*, from the *Moſquito* ſhore, and lived here ſome time: it was fed with raw beef and milk, but refuſed our grains and fruit *.

365. TWELVE-BANDED.

Tatu ſive Armadillo Africanus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* xxx. *fig.* 3, 4.
Le Kabaſſou, ou Tatou a douze bandes. *De Buffon*, x. 218 *tab.* xl.
Cataphractus ſcutis duobus, cingulis duodecim. *Briſſon quad.* 27. *Schreber*, ii. 40. *tab.* lxxv. lxxvi. *fig.* 11. 12.

A. with broad upright ears: the cruſt on the ſhoulders marked with oblong pieces; that of the rump with hexangular: twelve bands on the ſides: five toes, with very large claws, on the fore feet; five leſſer on the hind: tail ſhorter than the body: ſome hairs ſcattered over the body.

M. *de Buffon* † mentions another of twelve bands, with a tail covered with rhomboid figures, which he is doubtful whether to refer to this ſpecies. It is the largeſt I ever heard of, being from noſe to tail two feet ten inches long; the tail about one foot eight: by the figure (for I never ſaw the animal) it varies greatly from the other,

* This corroborates what *Marcgrave* ſays of one of theſe animals, *Cuniculos, aves mortuas aliaque devorant*; which is very extraordinary in quadrupeds which want both cutting and canine teeth.

† *P.* 256. *tab.* xli.

366. EIGHTEEN-BANDED.

Weesle-headed Armadillo. *Grew's rarities*, 19.
Tatu Mustelinus. *Raii syn. quad.* 235.
Dasypus unicinctus. D. tegmine tripartito, pedibus pentadactylis. *Lin. syst.* 53.
Cataphractus scuto unico, cingulis octodecim. *Brisson quad.* 23.
Le Cirquinçon, ou Tatou a dixhuit bandes. *De Buffon*, x. 220. *tab.* xlii. *Schreber*, ii. 42.

A. with a very slender head: small erect ears: the crust on the shoulders and rump consisting of square pieces: eighteen bands on the sides: five toes on each foot: length, from nose to tail, about fifteen inches; tail five and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America*.

DIV. II. SECT. V.

DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS:

Without Teeth.

DIV. II. SECT. V. Digitated Quadrupeds.

XXXIX. MANIS.

Back, ſides, and upper part of the tail, covered with large ſtrong ſcales.

Small mouth: long tongue: no teeth.

367. LONG-TAILED.

Lacertus peregrinus ſquamoſus. *Cluſ. exot.* 374. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 274.
Scaly Lizard. *Grew's rarities*, 46.
Manis tetradactyla M. pedibus tetradactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 53. *Schreber*, ii. 23. tab. lxx.
Pholidotus pedibus anticis et poſticis tetradactylis, ſquamis mucronatis, cauda longiſſima. *Briſſon quad.* 19.
Le Phatagin. *De Duffon*, x. 180. *tab.* xxxiv. *Aſh. Muſ.* LEV. Mus.

M. with a ſlender noſe; that and the head ſmooth: body, legs, and tail, guarded by large ſharp-pointed ſtriated ſcales: the throat and belly covered with hair: ſhort legs: four claws on each foot, one of which is very ſmall: tail a little taper, but ends blunt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guinea?* Theſe animals approach ſo nearly the genus of Lizards, as to be the links in the chain of beings which connect the proper quadrupeds with the reptile claſs.

They grow to a great length: that which was preſerved in the *Muſeum* of the *Royal Society*, was a yard and a half long *: from the tip of the noſe to the tail, was only fourteen inches; the tail itſelf, a yard and half a quarter.

* *Grew.*

Lacertus ſquamoſus. *Bontius Java*, 60. *Pet. Gaz. tab.* xx. *fig.* 11.
Armadillus ſquamatus major, *Ceilanicus*, ſeu Diabolus *Tajovanicus* dictus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* liii. liv. *Klein quad.* 47. *Schreber*, ii. 22. tab. lxix.
Pholidotus pedibus anticis et poſticis pentadactylis, ſquamis ſubrotundis. *Briſſon quad.* 18.
Manis pentadactyla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 52.
Le Pangolin. *De Buffon*, x. 180. *tab.* xxxiv. *Aſh. Muſ.* Lev. Mus.

368. Short-tailed.

M. with back, ſides, and legs, covered with blunt ſcales, with briſtles between each: five toes on each foot: tail not longer than the body: ears not unlike the human: chin, belly, and inſide of the legs, hairy.

Place.

Inhabits the iſlands of *India*, and that of *Formoſa*. The *Indians* call it *Pangoelling*; and the *Chineſe*, *Chin Chion Seick* *. Feeds on lizards and inſects: turns up the ground with its noſe: walks with its claws bent under its feet: grows very fat: is eſteemed very delicate eating: makes no noiſe, only a ſnorting.

Perhaps is a native of *Guinea*: the *Quogelo* of the *Negroes*; which *Des Marchais* † ſays grows to the length of eight feet, of which the tail is four: lives in woods and marſhy places: feeds on ants, which it takes by laying its long tongue croſs their paths, that member being covered with a ſticky *ſaliva*, ſo the inſects that attempt to paſs over it cannot extricate themſelves: walks very ſlowly: would be the prey of every ravenous beaſt, had it not the power of rolling itſelf up, and oppoſing to its adverſary a formidable row of erected ſcales.

* *Dalhman in Act. Stockh.* 1749, 265.
† *Voyage du des Marchais*, i. 200. *Barbot*, 114.

In vain does the leopard attack it with its vaſt claws, for at laſt it is obliged to leave it in ſafety *. The *Negroes* kill theſe animals for the ſake of the fleſh, which they reckon excellent.

* Is ſaid to deſtroy the *Elephant*, by twiſting itſelf round the trunk, and compreſſing that tender organ with its hard ſcales.

Body

Body covered with hair.
Small mouth: long cylindric tongue.
No teeth.

XL.
ANT-EATER.

Tamandua-guacu. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 225.
Tamandua-guacu ſive major. *Piſo Braſil*, 320.
Piſmire-eater, *Nieuhoff*, 19.
Tamandua major cauda panniculata. *Barrere France Æquin.* 162.
Mange-fourmis. *Des Marchais*, iii. 307.
Great Ant-Bear. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 241.
Myrmecophaga roſtro longiſſimo, pedibus anticis tetradactylis, poſticis pentadactylis, cauda longiſſimis pilis veſtita. *Briſſon quad.* 15.
Myrmecophaga jubata. M. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 52. *Klein quad.* 45. *tab.* v.
Le Tamanoir. *De Buffon*, x. 141. *tab.* xxix. *Suppl.* iii. 278. *tab.* lv. *Schreber*, ii. 14. tab. lxvii. *Br. Muſ.*

369. GREAT.

A. E. with a long ſlender noſe: ſmall black eyes: ſhort round ears: ſlender tongue, two feet and a half long, which lies double in the mouth: legs ſlender: four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind: the two middle claws on the fore feet very large, ſtrong, and hooked: the hair on the upper part of the body is half a foot long, black mixed with grey: from the neck, croſs the ſhoulders, to the ſides, is a black line bounded above with white: the fore legs are whitiſh, marked above the feet with a black ſpot: the tail is cloathed with very coarſe black hairs a foot long: length, from noſe to tail, about three feet ten inches; the tail two and a half: weight about a hundred pounds.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *Braſil* and *Guiana*: runs ſlowly: ſwims over the great rivers; at which time it flings its tail over its back: lives on ants; as ſoon as it diſcovers their neſts, overturns them, or digs

them up with its feet; then thruſts its long tongue into their retreats, and penetrating all the paſſages of the neſt, withdraws it into its mouth loaded with prey: is fearful of rain, and protects itſelf againſt wet by covering its body with its long tail. This (as well as every ſpecies of this genus) brings but one young at a time, at which ſeaſon it is dangerous to approach the place: it does not arrive at its full growth under four years. The fleſh has a ſtrong diſagreeable taſte, but is eaten by the *Indians*. Notwithſtanding this animal wants teeth, it is fierce and dangerous; nothing that gets within its fore feet can diſengage itſelf. The very Panthers of *America* * are often unequal in the combat; for if the Ant-eater once has opportunity of embracing them, it fixes its talons in their ſides, and both fall together, and both periſh; for ſuch is the obſtinacy and ſtupidity of this animal, that it will not extricate itſelf even from a dead adverſary †: ſleeps in the day; preys by night.

370. MIDDLE.

Tamandua-i. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 225. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 242.
Tamandua minor. *Piſo Braſil*, 320. *Barrere France Æquin.* 162.
Tamandua-guacu. *Nieuhoff*, 19.
Myrmecophaga roſtro longiſſimo, pedibus anticis tetradactylis, poſticis pentadactylis, cauda ferè nuda. *Briſſon quad.* 16.
Myrmecophaga tetradactyla. *Lin. ſyſt.* 52. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 2.
Le Tamandua. *De Buffon*, x. 144. *Schreber*, ii. 16. tab. lxviii.

A. E. with a long ſlender noſe, bending a little down: ſmall black mouth and eyes: ſmall upright ears: bottoms of the fore feet round; four claws on each, like thoſe of the former;

* *Gumilla Orenoque*, iii. 232. † *Piſo Braſil*, 320.

five

five on the hind feet: hair ſhining and hard, of a pale yellow color: along the middle of the back, and on the hind legs, duſky: each ſide of the neck is a black line, that croſſes the ſhoulders and meets at the lower end of the back: the tail is covered with longer hair than the back, is taper, and bald at the end: length, from noſe to tail, one foot ſeven inches; the tail ten inches.

Inhabits the ſame country with the laſt: its manners much the ſame: when it drinks, part ſpurts out of the noſtrils: climbs trees, and lays hold of the branches with its tail. PLACE.

Le Tamandua. *De Buffon*, Supplem. iii. 281. tab. lvi. 371. STRIPED.

A E. with a taper noſe, the upper mandible extending very far beyond the lower: eyes exceedingly ſmall: ears round and ſhort: tail covered equally with long hairs: five toes on the fore feet.

Body and tail tawny; the firſt marked downwards with broad ſtripes of black; the laſt annulated: legs and noſe ſtriped in the ſame manner: belly of a dirty white.

Length from noſe to tail thirteen inches *French*; of the tail ſeven and a half.

M. *de Buffon* ſpeaks of one, which he ſuppoſes to be the ſame with this; but the difference in ſize and colors forbid us to ſubſcribe to his opinion. The account was tranſmitted to him by M. *de la Borde*, phyſician at *Cayenne*. The hair, ſays he, is whitiſh, and about two inches long: it has very ſtrong talons; eats only in

in the day-time; keeps in the great woods: the fleſh is good: it is much more rare than the *great Ant-eater*.

Weighs ſixty pounds.

PLACE. Both theſe inhabit *Guiana*.

372. LESS. Tamandua minor flaveſcens; Ouatiriouaou. *Barrere France Æquin.* 163.
Tamandua ſive Coati Americana alba. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab* xxxvii.
Myrmecophaga roſtro brevi, pedibus anticis didactylis, poſticis tetradactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 17.
Myrmecophaga didactyla. M. palmis didactylis, plantis tetradactylis, cauda villoſa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 51. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 1.
Little Ant-eater. *Edw.* 220.
Le Fourmiller. *De Buffon*, x. 144. *tab.* xxx. *Schreber*, ii. 17. tab. lxvi.

A. E. with a conic noſe, bending a little down: ears ſmall, and hid in the fur: two hooked claws on the fore feet, the exterior much the largeſt; four on the hind feet: head, body, limbs, and upper part and ſides of the tail, covered with long ſoft ſilky hair, or rather wool, of a yellowiſh brown color: from noſe to tail ſeven inches and a half; tail eight and a half, the laſt four inches of which, on the under ſide, naked: the tail is thick at the baſe, and tapers to a point.

Inhabits *Guiana*: climbs trees, in queſt of a ſpecies of ants which build their neſts among the branches: has the ſame prehenſile power with its tail as the former.

PLACE. There is a fourth ſpecies found at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and in *Ceylon*; but being deſcribed from a meer fœtus *, we ſhall avoid giving a tranſcript of Dr. *Pallas*'s account of it, but wait for further information. We ſhall only ſay, that it has four toes

* *Pallas Miſcel. Zool.* 64.



LEST ANT EATER N°. 372

on the fore feet, and pendulous ears, which diſtinguiſhes it from other kinds. *Kolben* * deſcribes their manners particularly, and ſays they have long heads and tongues, and are toothleſs; and that they ſometimes weigh 100 lb. †: that if they faſten their claws in the ground, the ſtrongeſt man cannot pull them away: that they thruſt out their clammy tongue into the ants neſt, and draw it into their mouth covered with inſects. That the *African* ſpecies agrees with the *American* in every external particular, is confirmed; but that the laſt is furniſhed with grinding teeth, like the *Armadillo*, in the lower end of the jaws, is a diſcovery proved from the remarks of Doctor *Camper*, a celebrated zoologiſt in *Holland*. Mr. *Strachan*, in his account of *Ceylon* ‡, gives the ſame account of the manners of what the natives call the *Talgoi*, or Ant-Bear. It is not therefore to be doubted, but that theſe animals are common to the old and new continents.

* *Hiſt. Cape*, 118; where they are called *Earth Hogs*.

† As quoted by Dr. *Pallas*; I ſuppoſe from the *Dutch* edition.

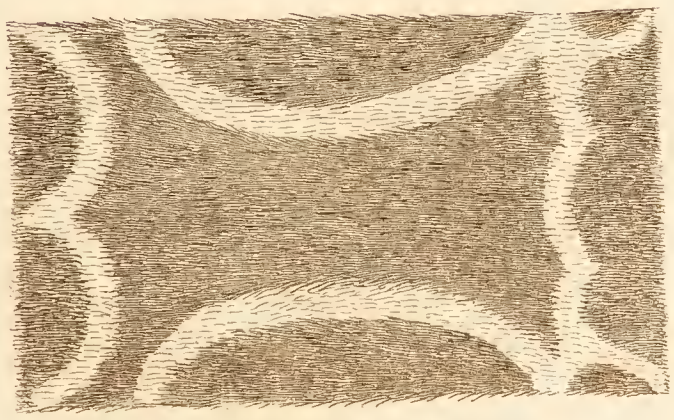
‡ *Phil. Tranſ. abridg.* v. 180.

DIV.

D I V. III.

PINNATED QUADRUPEDS:

Having fin-like feet: fore legs buried deep in the ſkin: hind legs pointing quite backwards.



N°. 380

DIV. III. Pinnated Quadrupeds.

XLI. WALRUS.

With two great tuſks in the upper jaw, pointing downwards.
Four grinders on both ſides, above and below.
No cutting teeth.
Five palmated toes on each foot.

373. ARCTIC.

Roſmarus. *Geſner Piſc.* 211. *Klein quad.* 92.
Walrus, Mors, Roſmarus. *Worm. Muſ.* 289. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 191.
Sea-horſe, or Morſe. *Marten's Spitzberg*, 107, 182. *Egede Greenland*, 82.
Sea-cow. *Crantz Greenl.* i. 125. *Schreber*, ii. 88.
Odobenus. La vache marine. *Briſſon quad.* 30.
Trichechus Roſmarus. T. dentibus laniariis ſuperioribus exſertis. *Lin. ſyſt.* 49.
Le Morſe. *De Buffon*, xiii. 358. *tab.* liv. *Br. Muſ. Aſh. Muſ.* LEV. MUS.

W. with a round head: ſmall mouth: very thick lips, covered above and below with pellucid briſtles as thick as a ſtraw: ſmall fiery eyes: two ſmall orifices inſtead of ears: ſhort neck: body thick in the middle, tapering towards the tail: ſkin thick, wrinkled, with ſhort browniſh hairs thinly diſperſed: legs ſhort; five toes on each, all connected by webs, and ſmall nails on each: the hind feet very broad: each leg looſely articulated; the hind legs generally extended on a line with the body: tail very ſhort: penis long.

SIZE. Length, from noſe to tail, ſometimes eighteen feet, and ten or twelve

twelve round in the thickeſt part: the teeth have been ſometimes found of the weight * of 20 lb. each.

PLACE. Inhabit the coaſt of *Spitzbergen*, *Nova Zembla*, *Hudſon's Bay*, and the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, and the *Icy* Sea, as far as Cape *Tſchuktſchi*, and the iſlands off it; but does not extend ſouthward as far as the mouth of the *Anadyr*, nor are any ſeen in the iſlands between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*. Are gregarious: in ſome places appear in herds of hundreds: are ſhy animals, and avoid places which are much haunted by mankind †: are very fierce; if wounded in the water, they attempt to ſink the boat, either by riſing under it, or by ſtriking their great teeth into the ſides; roar very loud, and will follow the boat till it gets out of ſight. Numbers of them are often ſeen ſleeping on an iſland of ice; if awakened, fling themſelves with great impetuoſity into the ſea; at which time it is dangerous to approach the ice, leaſt they ſhould tumble into the boat and overſet it: do not go upon the land till the coaſt is clear of ice. At particular times, they land in amazing numbers: the moment the firſt gets on ſhore, ſo as to lie dry, it will not ſtir till another comes and forces it forward by beating it with its great teeth; this is ſerved in the ſame manner by the next, and ſo in ſucceſſion till the whole is landed, continuing tumbling over one another, and forcing the foremoſt, for the ſake of quiet, to remove further up.

MANNERS.

* Teeth of this ſize are only found on the coaſt of the *Icy* Sea, where the animals are ſeldom moleſted, and have time to attain their full growth. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 120.

† In 1608, the crew of an *Engliſh* veſſel killed on *Cherry* Iſle above 900 *Walruſes* in ſeven hours time; for they lay in heaps, like hogs huddled one upon another. *Marten's Spitzberg.* 181, 182.

CHACE. The method of killing them on the *Magdalene* iſles, in the gulph of St. *Laurence*, as I am informed, is thus:—The hunters watch their landing, and as ſoon as they find a ſufficient number for what they call a *cut*, go on ſhore, each armed with a ſpear ſharp on one ſide like a knife, with which they cut their throats: great care muſt be taken not to ſtand in the way of thoſe which attempt to get again to ſea, which they do with great agility by tumbling headlong; for they would cruſh any body to death by their vaſt weight. They are killed for the ſake of their oil, one *Walrus* producing about half a tun. The knowlege of this chace is of great antiquity; *Oether*, the *Norwegian*, about the year 890, made a report of it to King *Alfred*, having, as he ſays, made the voyage beyond *Norway*, for *the more commoditie of fiſhing of* horſe-whales, *which have in their teeth bones of great price and excellencie, whereof he brought ſome at his returne unto the King* *. In fact, it was, in the *northern* world, in early times, the ſubſtitute to ivory, being very white and very hard. Their ſkins, *Oether* ſays, were good to cut into cables. I do not know whether we make any uſe of the ſkin; but M. *de Buffon* ſays, he has ſeen braces for coaches made of it, which were both ſtrong and elaſtic.

They bring one, or at moſt two, young † at a time: feed on ſea-herbs and fiſh; alſo on ſhells, which they dig out of the ſand with their teeth: are ſaid alſo to make uſe of their teeth to aſcend rocks or pieces of ice, faſtening them to the cracks, and drawing their bodies up by that means. Beſides mankind, they ſeem to have no other enemy than the white Bear, with whom they have

* *Hakluyt's coll. Voy.* i. 5. † *Barentz voy.* 4.

terrible

terrible combats; but generally come off victorious, by means of their great teeth.

Le Dugon. *De Buffon*, xiii. 374. *tab.* lvi. *Schreber*, ii. 93. 374. INDIAN.

W. with two ſhort canine teeth, or tuſks, placed in the upper jaw pretty cloſe to each other: in the upper jaw four grinders on each ſide, placed at a diſtance from the tuſks; in the lower, three on each ſide.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope* and the *Philippine* iſles. The head deſcribed above being ſuppoſed to belong to an animal reſembling a *Walrus*, found in the ſeas of *Africa* and *India*, as appears from ſome citations from travellers, too unſatisfactory to merit repetition. It is ſaid by one, that it goes upon land to feed on the green moſs; and that it is called in the *Philippines*, the *Dugung* *. PLACE.

* *De Buffon*, xiii. 377. *the note.*

Cutting

XLII. SEAL. Cutting teeth, and two canine teeth in each jaw.
Five palmated toes on each foot.
Body thick at the ſhoulders, tapering towards the tail.

375. COMMON.

Φωκη. *Ariſt. hiſt. An. lib.* vi. *c.* 12. *Oppian Halieut.* v. 376.
Vitulus Oceani. *Rondeletii*, 453. 458.
Le Veau Marin, ou Loup de Mer. *Belon Poiſſons*, 25.
Phoca. *Geſner Piſc.* 830. *Worm. Muſ.* 289. *Klein quad.* 93. *Briſſon quad.* 162.
Seal, Seoile, or Sea Calf; Phoca five Vitulus Marinus. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 189. *Phil. tranſ. abridg. vol.* xlvii. 120. *tab.* vi. *fig.* 3.
Kaſſigiak. *Crantz hiſt. Greenl.* i. 123.
Phoca vitulina. Ph. capite lævi inauriculato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 56.
Sial. *Faun. ſuec.* N° 4.
Le Phoque. *De Buffon*, xiii. 333. *tab.* xlv. *Schreber*, cxxxiv.
Seal. *Br. Zool.* i. 71. *Br. Zool. illuſtr.* xlviii. LEV. MUS.

S. with large black eyes: large whiſkers: oblong noſtrils: flat head and noſe: tongue forked at the end: two canine teeth in each jaw: ſix cutting teeth in the upper jaw; four in the lower: no external ears: body covered with thick ſhort hair: ſhort tail: toes furniſhed with ſtrong ſharp claws: uſual length from five to ſix feet: color very various, duſky, brinded, or ſpotted with white or yellow.

PLACE. Inhabit moſt quarters of the globe, but in greateſt multitudes towards the North and the South; ſwarm near the *Arctic* circle, and the lower parts of *South America* *, in both oceans; near the

* *Dampier* ſays, that they are ſeen by thouſands on the iſle of *Juan Fernandez*; that the young bleat like lambs; that none are found in the *South Sea, north* of the *equator*, till *lat.* 21; that he never ſaw any in the *Weſt Indies*, except in the *Bay of Campeachy*; nor yet in the *Eaſt Indies*. i. 88, 89.

ſouthern end of *Terra del Fuego*; and even among the floating ice as low as *ſouth lat.* 60. 21 *. Found in the *Caſpian* † Sea, in the lake *Aral*, and lakes ‡ *Baikal* and *Oron*, which are freſh waters. They are leſſer than thoſe which frequent ſalt waters; but ſo fat that they ſeem almoſt ſhapeleſs. In lake *Baikal* ſome are covered with ſilvery hairs; others are yellowiſh, and have a large dark-colored mark on the hind part of the back, covering almoſt a third of the body.

Seals bring two young at a time, which for ſome ſhort ſpace are white and woolly; bring forth in *autumn*, and ſuckle their young in caverns, or in rocks, till they are ſix or ſeven weeks old, when they take to ſea: cannot continue long under water; are therefore very frequently obliged to riſe to take breath, and often float on the waves. In ſummer, ſleep on rocks, or on ſand-banks: if ſurprized, precipitate into the ſea; or if at any diſtance, ſcramble along, and fling up the ſand and gravel with great force with their hind feet, making a piteous moaning: if overtaken, will make a vigorous defence with their feet and teeth: a ſlight blow on the noſe kills them, otherwiſe will bear numbers of wounds.

Swim with vaſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs; frolick greatly in their element, and will ſport without fear about ſhips ‖ and boats;

* *Cook's voy.* i. 34.

† *Bell's travels*, i. 49.

‡ The ſame, 280.

‖ On a ſhip's approaching the iſle of *Lobos*, near the river *Plata*, it is met by ſhoals of ſeals, who will hang by their fore feet to the ſides of the veſſel, ſtaring at the crew; then drop off, and paſs and repaſs the veſſel for a conſiderable time. *Muratori Hiſt. Paraguay*, 229.

which

which may have given riſe to the fable of *Sea-nymphs* and *Sirens*. Their docility is very great, and their nature gentle: there is an inſtance of one which was ſo far tamed as to anſwer to the call of its keeper, crawl out of its tub at command, ſtretch at full length, and return into the water when directed; and extend its neck to kiſs its maſter as often and as long as required *.

They never go any great diſtance from land: feed on all ſorts of fiſh: are themſelves good food, and often eaten by voyagers: killed for the ſake of the oil made from their fat; a young ſeal will yield eight gallons: their ſkins very uſeful in making waiſt-coats, covers for trunks, and other conveniences: thoſe of the lake *Baikal* are ſold to the *Chineſe*, who dye them, and ſell them to the *Mongals* † to face their fur-coats: are the wealth of the *Greenlanders*, ſupplying them with every neceſſary of life.

376. MEDITERRANEAN.

Vitulus Maris Mediterranei. *Rondel.*

Phoca Monachus, capite inauriculato, dentibus incis: utriuſque maxillæ quatuor, palmis indiviſis plantis exunguiculatis. *Herman.*

S. with a ſmall head: neck longer than that of the common ſeal: orifices of the ears not larger than a pea: hair ſhort and rude: color duſky, ſpotted with aſh-color: above the navel, of the ſpecimen deſcribed by Mr. *Herman*, was a tawny ſpot: the toes on the fore feet feet furniſhed with nails: the hind feet pinniform, and without nails.

When the animal is placed on its back, the ſkin of the neck folds like a monk's hood.

* Dr. *Parſons* in *Ph. tranſ.* xlvii. 113.

† *Muller's Ruſſ. Samlung.* iii. 559.

Length

Length of the ſpecimen deſcribed by Mr. *Herman* was eight feet ſeven inches: the greateſt circumference above five feet. SIZE.

Inhabits the *Mediterranean Sea*, and as yet not diſcovered in the ocean. The common, or oceanic ſpecies, is probably an inhabitant of the ſame ſea, for the ſpecies deſcribed by *Ariſtotle** is of that kind; he minutely deſcribes the feet, and attributes to the hind, as well as the fore feet, five toes, every one furniſhed with nails: that ſpecies therefore is the *Phoca* of the antients, not the kind juſt under conſideration. PLACE.

Long-necked Seal. *Grew's Muſeum*, 95. 377 LONG-NECKED.

S. with a ſlender body: length from the noſe to the fore legs as great as from the fore legs to the tail: no claws on the fore feet, which reſemble fins.

This was preſerved in the *Muſeum* of the *Royal Society*.

Doctor *Parſons* has given a figure of it in the xlviith vol. of *Ph. Tr.* tab. vi. but we are left uninformed of its place.

ALLIED to this is another SEAL in the ſame *Muſeum*, ſent of late years from the *Falkland iſles*: its length is four feet: hair ſhort, cinereous tipped with dirty white. 378. FALKLAND ISLE.

Noſe ſhort, beſet with ſtrong black briſtles: ſhort, narrow, pointed auricles.

Upper cutting teeth ſulcated tranſverſely; the lower in an

* *Hiſt. an. lib.* ii. *c.* 1.

oppoſite direction: on each ſide of the canine teeth, a leſſer, or ſecondary one: grinders conoid, with a ſmall proceſs on one ſide near the baſe.

No claws on the fore feet; but beneath the ſkin evident marks of the bones of five toes: the ſkin extends far beyond their ends. On the toes of the hind legs are four long and ſtrait claws; but the ſkin ſtretches far beyond, which gives them a very pinniform look.

PLACE. This ſpecies probably inhabits alſo the ſeas about *Juan Fernandez*; for *Don Ulloa* * informs us of one kind, which is not above a yard long. The ſmall Seals inhabit from the *Falkland Iſlands*, round *Cape Horn*, even as far as *New Zealand*; and are ſeen further from ſhore than any other kind. They are very ſportive, dipping up and down like porpoiſes, and go on in a progreſſive courſe like thoſe fiſh. When they ſleep, one fin generally appears above the water. They perhaps extend as far as the *Society Iſlands*, at leſt the natives have a name for the Seal, which they call *Humi*.

379. TORTOISE-HEADED. Tortoiſe-headed Seal. *Ph. Tranſ.* xlvii. 120. *tab.* vi.

S. with a head like that of a tortoiſe: neck ſlenderer than head or body: feet like thoſe of the common Seal.

We are indebted to Doctor *Parſons* for the account of this ſpecies, who ſays it is found on the ſhores of many parts of *Europe*.

* *Ulloa* ſays, the firſt ſpecies of Seal found near that iſle, is not above a yard long. ii. 226.

S. with very ſhort fine gloſſy briſtly hair, of an uniform color, almoſt black; marked along the ſides, and towards the head and tail, with a ſtripe of a pale yellow color, exactly reſembling a rubbon laid on it by art; words cannot ſufficiently convey the idea, the form is therefore engraven on plate , from a drawing communicated to me by Doctor *Pallas*, who received it from one of the remoteſt *Kuril* iſlands. 380. Rubbon.

Its ſize is unknown, for Doctor *Pallas* received only the middle part, which had been cut out of a very large ſkin, ſo that no deſcription can be given of head, feet or tail: a. ſhews the part ſuppoſed to be next to the head; b. that to the tail.

Other obſcure ſpecies in thoſe ſeas, which are mentioned in *Steller*'s MSS. are, I. A middle-ſized Seal, elegantly ſpeckled in all parts: II. One with brown ſpots, ſcarcer than the reſt: III. A black ſpecies with a peculiar conformation of the hind legs. Obscure Species.

Phoca Leporina. *Lepechin. act. acad. Petrop. pars* i. 264. *tab.* viii. ix. 381. Leporine.

S. with fur, ſoft as that of a hare, upright and interwoven; of a dirty white color: whiſkers long and thick, ſo that the animal appears bearded: head long: upper lip thick: four cutting teeth above; the ſame below: nails on fore and hind feet.

Uſual length ſix feet and a half; greateſt circumference five feet two. Size.

Inhabits the White ſea during ſummer; aſcends and deſcends the rivers in queſt of prey; found alſo off *Iceland*, and from *Spitſbergen* to the *Tchutkinoſs*. Place.

382. GREAT. Sea Calf. *Phil. Tranſ.* ix. 74. *tab.* v. Le grand Phoque. *De Buffon*, xiii. 345. Utſuk? *Crantz Greenl.* i. 125. *Schreber Cab.* i. 43. LEV. MUS.

S. reſembling the common, but grow to the length of twelve * feet: that deſcribed in the *Phil. Tranſ.* was ſeven feet and a half long, yet ſo young as to have ſcarce any teeth; the common Seal is at full growth when it has attained the length of ſix.

PLACE. Inhabits the coaſt of *Scotland*, and the ſouth of *Greenland*. The ſkin is thick, and is uſed by the *Greenlanders* to cut thongs out of for their Seal fiſhery. Perhaps is the ſame with the great *Kamtſchatkan* Seal, called by the *Ruſſians*, *Lachtach*, weighing 800 lb. †, whoſe cubs are black.

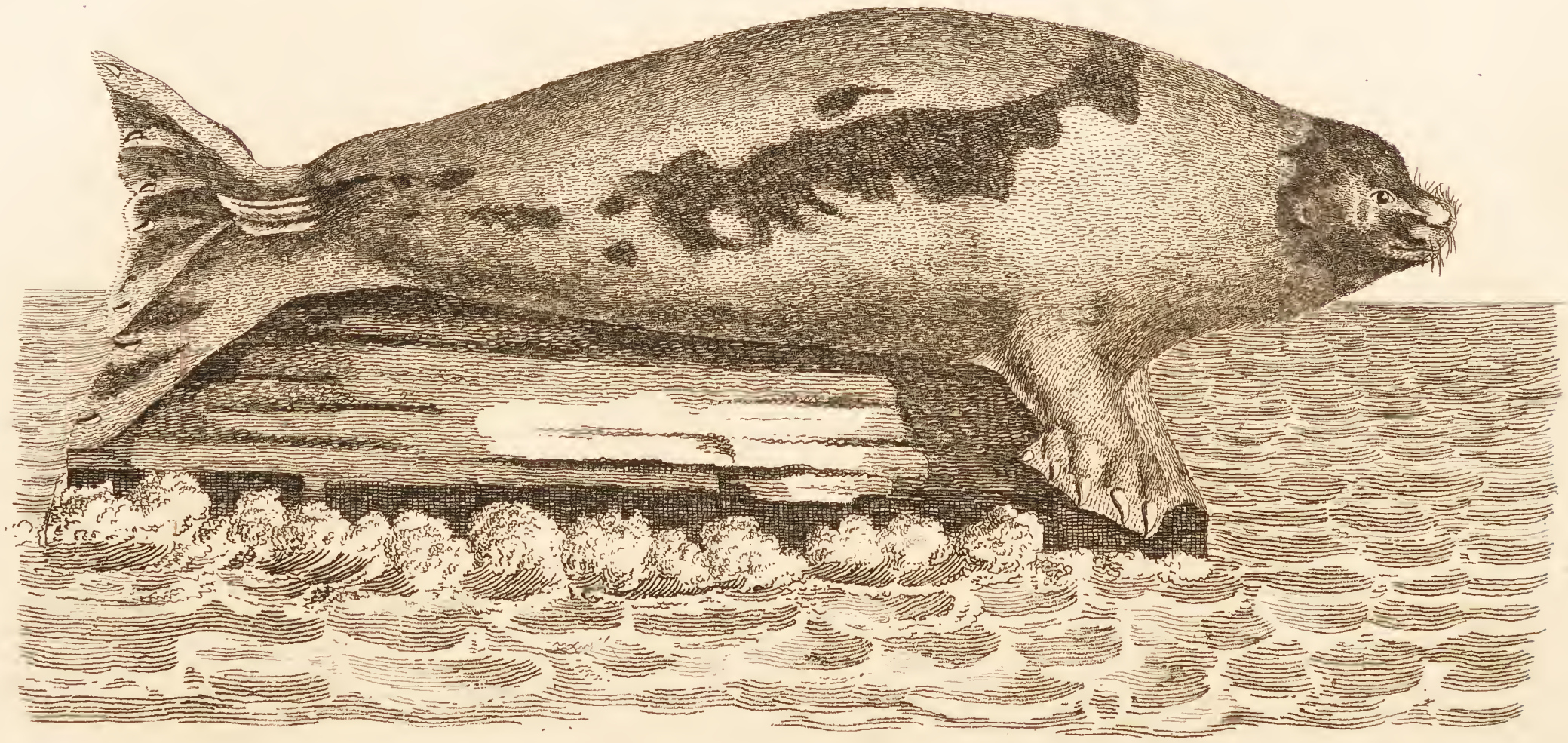
383. ROUGH. Neitſek. *Crantz Greenl.* i. 124. *Schreber*, clxxxvi.

S. with rough briſtly hair, intermixed like that of a hog; of a pale brown color.

PLACE. Inhabits *Greenland*: the natives make garments of its ſkin, turning the hairy ſide inmoſt. Perhaps what our *Newfoundland* Seal-hunters call *Square Phipper*; whoſe coat, they ſay, is like that of a water-dog, and weighs ſometimes 500 lb.

* A gentleman of my acquaintance ſhot one of that ſize in the north of *Scotland*.

† *Muller's Voy. Kamtſchatka*, 60.



HARP SEAL. N°384

Clap-myſs. *Egede Greenl.* 84. Neitſerſoak. *Crantz Greenl.* i. 124. 384. HOODED.

S. with a ſtrong folded ſkin on the forehead, which it can fling over its eyes and noſe, to defend them againſt ſtones and ſand in ſtormy weather: its hair white, with a thick coat of thick black wool under, which makes it appear of a fine grey.

Inhabits only the ſouth of *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland*: in the laſt is called the *Hooded Seal*: the hunters ſay they cannot kill it till they remove the integument on the head.

Black-ſided Seal. *Egede Greenl. plate* iii. Attarſoak. *Crantz Greenl.* i. 124. *Schreber, Cab.* i. 39.

Phoca oceanica. Krylatca Ruſſ. *Lepechin act. acad. Petrop. pars* i. 259. *tab.* vi. vii.

385. HARP.

S. with a pointed head and thick body, of a whitiſh grey color, marked on the ſides with two black creſcents, the horns pointing upwards towards each other; does not attain this mark till the fifth year; till that period, changes its color annually, and is diſtinguiſhed by the *Greenlanders* by different names each year.

Inhabits *Greenland* and *Newfoundland*, *Iceland*, the *White Sea*, and *Frozen Ocean*, and paſſes through the *Aſiatic* ſtrait, as low as *Kamtſchatka*: is the moſt valuable kind; the ſkin the thickeſt and beſt, and its produce of oil the greateſt: grows to the length of nine feet. Our Fiſhers call this the *Harp*, or *Heart* Seal, and ſtyle the marks on the ſides the ſaddle. There is a blackiſh variety, which they ſay is a young Harp, called *Bedlemer*. PLACE.

Le petit

386. LITTLE. Le petit Phoque. *De Buffon*, iii. 341. *tab.* liii. *Schreber*, cxxxv. LEV. MUS.

S. with the four middle cutting teeth of the upper jaw bifurcated; the two middle of the lower jaw ſlightly trifurcated: a rudiment of an ear: the webs of the feet extending far beyond the toes and nails: hair ſoft, ſmooth, and longer than in the common Seal: color duſky on the head and back; beneath

SIZE. browniſh: length two feet four inches.

Our Seal-hunters affirm, that they often obſerve, on the coaſt of *Newfoundland*, a ſmall ſpecies, not exceeding two feet, or two feet and a half, in length. M. *de Buffon* ſays the ſpecimen in the cabinet of the *French* king came from *India*; but from the authority of *Dampier*, and of modern voyagers to the *Eaſt Indies*, who have aſſured me they never ſaw any Seals * there, I ſuſpect he was impoſed on.

387. URSINE. Urſus Marinus. *Steller. Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 331. *tab.* xv.
Sea-Cat. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 123. *Muller's Exped.* 59.
Phoca Urſina. Ph. capite auriculato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 55.
L'Ours Marin. *Briſſon quad.* 166. *Schreber*, cxxxii.

THERE are three marine animals, which keep a particular ſituation, and ſeem divided between the N. E. of *Aſia*, and N. W. of *America*, in the narrow ſeas between thoſe vaſt conti-

* A gentleman, the moſt curious, and greateſt navigator of the *Indian* ſeas now living, informed me, that he not only never met with any Seals in thoſe ſeas, but even none nearer than the iſles of *Gallopagos*, a little north of the line, on the coaſt of *America*.

nents.

nents. Theſe are what are called the *Sea Lion* and *Sea Bear*, and the *Manati*. They inhabit, from *June* to *September*, the iſles that are ſcattered in the ſeas betwen *Kamtſchatka* and *America*, in order to copulate, and bring forth their young in full ſecurity. They never land upon *Kamtſchatka*. The accurate and indefatigable naturaliſt *Steller* was the firſt who gave an exact deſcription of them; he and his companions, in the *Ruſſian* expedition of 1742, were in all probability the firſt *Europeans* who gave them any diſturbance in thoſe their retreats. In *September*, theſe animals quit their ſtations, vaſtly emaciated; ſome return to the *Aſiatic*, others to the *American* ſhores; but, like the Sea Otters, are confined in thoſe ſeas between lat. 50 and 56. PLACE.

They are not, as far as I can diſcover, found from thoſe places, any where nearer than *New Zealand* *, where they are very common, and again about *Staten Land* †, the frozen iſland of *New Georgia* ‡, and the *Falkland* iſlands ‖. I ſuſpect that they are alſo found in the iſland of *Juan Fernandez*; for, among the Seals ſo imperfectly deſcribed by Don *Ulloa* §, his ſecond kind ſeems to be of this ſpecies. I may add, that *Alexander Selkirk* ſpeaks of Seals which come on ſhore in that iſland in *November* to whelp ⸸, which nearly correſponds with the time our late circumnavigators ſaw them in *New Year's iſlands*, where they found them and their young in *December*. Laſtly, I may mention the iſles of *Gallopagos*, where Captain *Woodes Rogers*, ſays he was attacked by a fierce Seal, as big as a bear, and with difficulty eſcaped with his life **.

* *Forſter's obſ.* 189. † *Cook's voy.* ii. 203. ‡ *Cook's voy.* ii. 213. *Forſter's voy.* ii. 529. ‖ *Pernetti, Engl. ed.* 187. *tab.* xvi. § *Voy.* ii. 226.
⸸ In *Woodes Rogers' voy.* 136. ** The ſame, 265.

The

The *Urſine* Seal, a name we ſubſtitute for the ſea-bear, leads, during the three months in ſummer, a moſt indolent life: it arrives at the iſlands vaſtly fat; but during that time they are ſcarce ever in motion: confine themſelves for whole weeks to one ſpot, ſleep a great part of the time, eat nothing, and, except the employment the females have in ſuckling their young, are totally inactive. They live in families; each male has from eight to fifty females, whom he guards with the jealouſy of an eaſtern monarch; and though they lie by thouſands on the ſhores, each family keeps itſelf ſeparate from the reſt, and ſometimes, with the young and unmarried ones, amount to a hundred and twenty. The old animals, which are deſtitute of females, or deſerted by them, live apart, and are exceſſively ſplenetic, peeviſh, and quarrelſome: are exceſſively fierce, and ſo attached to their old haunts, that they would die ſooner than quit them. They are monſtrouſly fat, and have a moſt hircine ſmell. If another approaches their ſtation, they are rouzed from their indolence, and inſtantly ſnap at it, and a battle enſues; in the conflict, they perhaps intrude on the ſeat of another: this gives new cauſe of offence, ſo in the end the diſcord becomes univerſal, and is ſpread thro' the whole ſhore.

The other males are alſo very iraſcible: the cauſes of their diſputes are generally theſe:—The firſt and the moſt terrible is, when an attempt is made by another to ſeduce one of their miſtreſſes, or a young female of the family. This inſult produces a combat, and the conqueror is immediately followed by the whole ſeraglio, who are ſure of deſerting the unhappy vanquiſhed. The ſecond reaſon of a quarrel is, when one invades the ſeat of another. The third ariſes from their interfering in the diſputes of others.

others. Theſe battles are very violent; the wounds they receive are very deep, and reſemble the cuts of a ſabre. At the end of a fight they fling themſelves into the ſea, to waſh away the blood.

The males are very fond of their young; but very tyrannical towards the females: if any body attempts to take their cub, the male ſtands on the defenſive, while the female makes off with the young in her mouth; ſhould ſhe drop it, the former inſtantly quits his enemy, falls on her, and beats her againſt the ſtones, till he leaves her for dead. As ſoon as ſhe recovers, ſhe comes in the moſt ſuppliant manner to the male, crawls to his feet, and waſhes them with her tears: he, in the mean time, ſtalks about in the moſt inſulting manner; but in caſe the young one is carried off, he melts into the deepeſt affliction, and ſhews all ſigns of deep concern. It is probable that he feels his misfortune the more ſenſibly, as the female generally brings but one at a time; never more than two. Even the cubs of thoſe on the iſland of *New Georgia* * are very fierce, barking at our ſailors as they paſſed by, and biting at their legs. The breeding-time in this iſland is in the beginning of *January*.

They ſwim very ſwiftly, at the rate of ſeven miles an hour. If wounded, will ſeize on the boat, and carry it along with vaſt impetuoſity, and oftentimes ſink it. They can continue a long time under water. When they want to climb the rocks, they faſten with the fore paws, and ſo draw themſelves up. They are very tenacious of life, and will live for a fortnight after receiving ſuch wounds as would immediately deſtroy any other animal.

* *Forſter's voy.* ii. 516. 529.

DESCRIPTION. The male of this ſpecies is vaſtly ſuperior in ſize to the female. The bodies of each are of a conic form, very thick before, and taper to the tail. The length of a large one is eight feet; the greateſt circumference five feet; near the tail, twenty inches. The weight 800 lb. The noſe projects like that of a pug dog, but the head riſes ſuddenly: noſtrils oval, and divided by a *ſeptum*: the lips thick; their inſide red and ſerrated: whiſkers long and white.

The teeth lock into each other when the mouth is cloſed. In the upper jaw are four cutting teeth, each bifurcated; on both ſides is a ſmall ſharp canine tooth bending inwards; near that another, larger: the grinders reſemble canine teeth, and are ſix in number in each jaw: in the lower jaw are alſo four cutting teeth and two canine: but only four grinders in each jaw: in all, thirty-ſix teeth.

Tongue bifid: eyes large and prominent: iris black: pupil ſmaragdine: the eyes may be covered at pleaſure with a fleſhy membrane: the ears are ſmall, ſharp-pointed; hairy without, ſmooth and poliſhed within.

The length of the fore-legs is twenty-four inches; like thoſe of other quadrupeds, not immerſed in the body like thoſe of Seals: the feet are formed with toes, as thoſe of other animals, but are covered with a naked ſkin, ſo that externally they ſeem a ſhapeleſs maſs, and have only the rudiments of nails to five latent toes: the hind legs are twenty-two inches long, are fixed to the body quite behind, like thoſe of Seals, but are capable of being brought forward, ſo that the animal makes uſe of them to ſcratch its head: theſe feet are divided into five toes, each divided

vided by a great web, and are a foot broad: the tail is only two inches long.

The hair is long and rough; beneath which is a ſoft down, of a bay-color: on the neck of the old males the hair is erect, and a little longer than the reſt. The general color of theſe animals is black, but the hairs of the old ones are tipt with grey. The females are cinereous. The ſkins of the young, cut out of the bellies of their dams, are very uſeful for cloathing, and coſt about 3 s. 4 d. each; the ſkin of an old one, 4 s.

The fat and fleſh of the old males is very nauſeous; but the fleſh of the females reſembles lamb; and the young ones roaſted are as good as ſucking-pigs.

Sea Lion. *Dampier's voy.* i. 90. iv. 15. *Rogers's voy.* 136. *Anſon's voy.* 122.
Phoca Leonina. Ph. capite anticè cri-ſtato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 55.
Le Lion Marin. *Briſſon quad.* 167. *De Buffon,* xiii. 351. *Schreber,* cxxxiii.

388. BOTTLE-NOSE.

S. *(the male)* with a projecting ſnout, hanging five or ſix inches below the lower jaw: the upper part conſiſts of a looſe wrinkled ſkin, which the animal, when angry, has the power of blowing up, ſo as to give the noſe an hooked or arched appearance: the feet ſhort and duſky; five toes on each, furniſhed with nails: the hind feet have the appearance of great laciniated fins: large eyes: great whiſkers: hair on the body ſhort, and of a dun color; that on the neck a little longer: the ſkin very thick. Length of an old male twenty feet; greateſt circumference, fifteen.

SIZE.

Female. Noſe blunt, tuberous at the top: noſtrils wide: mouth breaking very little into the jaws; two ſmall cutting teeth be-

low, two ſmall and two larger above; two canine teeth, remote from the preceding; five grinders in each jaw; all the teeth conic: eyes oblique and ſmall: auricles none: fore legs twenty inches long: toes furniſhed with flat oblong nails: hind parts, inſtead of legs, divided into two great bifurcated fins: no tail: the whole covered with ſhort ruſt-colored hair. Length, from noſe to the end of the fins, four yards: greateſt circumference two yards and a half *.

SIZE.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſeas about *New Zealand* †, the iſland of *Juan Fernandez* ‡ and the *Falkland iſlands* ‖, and that of *New Georgia* §, S. *lat.* 54—40. Are ſeen in great numbers, in *June* and *July*, the breeding-ſeaſon, on the iſland of *Juan Fernandez*, which they reſort to for the purpoſe of ſuckling their young on ſhore, and continue there till *September*. They bring two at a time. The female, during that ſeaſon, is very fierce: one of Lord *Anſon*'s ſailors was killed by the enraged dam of a whelp, which he had robbed her of. The male ſhews little attachment to its young, but the female is exceſſively fond of it: the former will ſuffer it to be killed before his face without ſhewing any reſentment. Towards evening, both male and female ſwim a little way to ſea, the laſt with the young on its back, which the male will puſh off, as if to teach it to ſwim.

They arrive on the breeding-iſlands very fat and full of blood: when they are in motion, they ſeem like a great ſkin full of oil, from the tremulous movement of the blubber, which has been found

* Deſcribed from a well-preſerved ſpecimen in the *Muſeum* of the ROYAL SOCIETY. This is the animal called by Dr. *Parſons*, a *Manati*.

† *Forſter's obſ.* 190. ‡ *Anſon's voy.* 122. ‖ *Pernetti* 202. § *Cook's voy.* ii. 213. *Forſter's voy.* 527.

to

to be a foot thick. The *Spaniards* therefore call them *Lobos de Aceyte* *, or wolves of oil; and the *French* beſtow on this and the *Urſine* Seals, the common name of Sea Wolves. One has been known to yield a butt of oil; and ſo full of blood, that what has run out of a ſingle animal † has filled two hogſheads. The fleſh is eatable; Lord *Anſon's* people eat it under the denomination of beef, to diſtinguiſh it from that of Seal, which they called lamb.

The old animals have a tremendous appearance, yet are exceſſively timid, except at the breeding-ſeaſon, when they ſeem to loſe their apprehenſions, and are leſs diſturbed at the ſight of man. At other times, they hurry into the water; or, if awakened out of their ſleep by a loud noiſe, or by blows, fall into vaſt confuſion, tumble down, and tremble in every part, thro' fear.

Theſe animals aſſociate in families, like the former, but not in ſuch great numbers: the males ſhew equal jealouſy about their miſtreſſes, and have bloody combats on their accounts: oft-times there is one of ſuperior courage to the reſt, and procures by dint of valour a greater number of females than others. They are of a very lethargic nature, fond of wallowing in miry places, and will lie like ſwine on one another: they grunt like thoſe animals, and will ſometimes ſnort like horſes in full vigor. They are very inactive on land: to prevent ſurprize, each herd places a centinel, who gives certain ſignals at appearance of danger: during the breeding-ſeaſon, they abſtain from food, and before that is elapſed become very lean; at other times they feed on fiſh and the ſmaller Seals.

* *Ulloa's voy.* ii. 227. † *Anſon's voy.* 123.

389. LEONINE. Beſtia Marina, *Kurillis, Kamtſchadalis* et *Ruſſis, Kurillico* nomine Siwutſcha dicta. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 360. Sea Lion. *Cook's voy.* ii. 203. *Forſter's voy.* ii. 513. *Pernetti's voy.* 240. *tab.* xvi.

S. with a ſhort noſe turning a little up: great head: eyes large: whiſkers long and thick, and ſtrong enough to ſerve for pick-tooths: on the neck and ſhoulders of the MALE is a great mane of coarſe, long, waving hair, not unlike the ſhaggy appearance of a lion: the reſt of the body covered with a very ſhort, ſmooth, and gloſſy coat. The whole color is a deep brown: thoſe of the *Kamtſchatkan* iſlands are reddiſh; the females tawny.

The fore feet are like thoſe of the *Urſine Seal*, reſembling a flat fin, formed of a black coriaceous ſubſtance, without the leſt external appearance of toes, as moſt erroneouſly repreſented by *Pernetti*: the hind feet are very broad, furniſhed with very ſmall nails, with a narrow ſtripe of membrane extending far beyond each: tail very ſhort: hind parts vaſtly large, ſwelling out with the vaſt quantity of fat.

SIZE. The old males are from ten to fourteen feet long, and of great circumference about the ſhoulders; they weigh from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds: the females are from ſix to eight feet in length, of a more ſlender form than the males, and are quite ſmooth.

Penroſe and *Pernetti* aſcribe a much greater ſize to thoſe of the *Falkland* iſles. The former ſays, that ſome of the males are twenty-ſix feet long *; and the latter affirms that their length is

* *Exped. Falkland Iſles*, 28.

twenty-five feet, and their girth round the ſhoulders from nineteen to twenty *.

They inhabit in vaſt numbers *Pinguin* and *Seal* iſlands, near Cape *Deſire*, on the coaſt of *Patagonia* †; are found within the ſtraits of *Magellan*, and on *Falkland iſles*: they have not yet been diſcovered in any other part of the ſouthern hemiſphere, or in any other place nearer than the ſea between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*. PLACE.

They live in families ſeparate from the *Urſine* and other Seals: theſe poſſeſs the beach neareſt to the ſea: they have much of the lethargic nature of the former; and, like them, are polygamous: they have from two to thirty females apiece: they have a fierce look; the old ones ſnort and roar like enraged bulls; but on the approach of mankind, fly with great precipitation: the females make a noiſe like calves: the young bleat like lambs. MANNERS.

The old males lie apart, and poſſeſs ſome large ſtone, which no other dare approach; if they do, a dreadful combat enſues, and the marks of their rage appear in the deep gaſhes on various parts of their bodies. The males frequently go into the water, take a large circuit, land, and careſs their females with great affection; put ſnout to ſnout as if they were kiſſing one another. The females, on ſeeing their male deſtroyed, will ſometimes attempt to carry away a cub in their mouth, but oftener deſert them through fear.

The food of theſe animals is the leſſer Seals, Pinguins, and fiſh; but while they are aſhore they keep, in the breeding-time, a faſt of three or four months; but to keep their ſtomachs diſtended, will ſwallow a number of large ſtones, each as big as two fiſts.

* *Voy. Malouines*, 240. † *Narborough*, 31.

Pinniform

XLIII. MANATI.

Pinniform fore-legs: hind parts ending in a tail, horizontally flat.

390. WHALE-TAILED.

Manati. *Ruſſorum* Morſkuia Korowa. *Steller in Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 294. *Schreber*, ii. 95. *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 132.

THIS animal in nature ſo nearly approaches the cetaceous tribe, that it is merely in conformity to the ſyſtematic writers, that I continue it in this claſs: it ſcarce deſerves the name of a biped; what are called feet are little more than pectoral fins; they ſerve only for ſwimming; they are never uſed to aſſiſt the animal in walking, or landing; for it never goes aſhore, nor ever attempts to climb the rocks, like the *Walrus* and *Seal*. It brings forth in the water, and, like the whale, ſuckles its young in that element: like the whale, it has no voice; and, like that animal, has an horizontal broad tail, without even the rudiments of hind feet.

PLACE.

Inhabits the ſeas about *Bering*'s and the other *Aleutian* iſlands, which intervene between *Kamtſchatka* and *America*, but never appears off *Kamtſchatka*, unleſs blown aſhore by a tempeſt. Is probably the ſame ſpecies which is found above *Mindanao* *; but is certainly† that which inhabits near *Diego Rodriguez*, vulgarly called *Diego Rais*, an iſland to the eaſt of *Mauritius*, or the iſle of

* *Dampier*'s *voy.* i. 321.

† In Mr. BANKS's collection of drawings is an accurate ſketch of one exactly correſponding with Mr. *Steller*'s deſcription.

France,

France, near which it is likewiſe found * : and it is likely that this ſpecies extends to *New Holland*, where *Dampier* ſays he has ſeen it †.

They live perpetually in the water, and frequent the edges of the ſhores; and in calm weather ſwim in great droves near the mouths of rivers; in the time of flood they come ſo near the land that a perſon may ſtroke them with his hand: if hurt, they ſwim out to the ſea: but preſently return again. They live in families, one near another; each conſiſts of a male, a female, a half-grown young one, and a very ſmall one. The females oblige the young to ſwim before them, while the other old ones ſurround, and, as it were, guard them on all ſides. The affection between the male and female is very great; for if ſhe is attacked, he will defend her to the utmoſt, and if ſhe is killed, will follow her corpſe to the very ſhore, and ſwim for ſome days near the place it has been landed at. MANNERS.

They copulate in the ſpring, in the ſame manner as the human kind, eſpecially in calm weather, towards the evening. The female ſwims gently about; the male purſues; till, tired with wantoning, ſhe flings herſelf on her back, and admits his embraces ‡. *Steller* thinks they go with young above a year: it is certain that they bring but one young at a time, which they ſuckle by two teats placed between the breaſt.

They are vaſtly voracious and gluttonous, and feed not only on the *fuci* that grow in the ſea, but ſuch as are flung on the edges of the ſhore. When they are filled, they fall aſleep on their backs. During their meals, they are ſo intent on their food,

* *Voy. de la Caille*, 229. † *Voy.* i. 33.

‡ The *Leonine* and *Urſine* Seals copulate in the ſame manner, only, after ſporting in the ſea for ſome time, they come on ſhore for that purpoſe.

that any one may go among them and chuſe which he likes beſt.

Their back and their ſides are generally above water; and as their ſkin is filled with a ſpecies of louſe peculiar to them, numbers of gulls are continually perching on their backs and picking out the inſects.

They continue in the *Kamtſchatkan* and *American* ſeas the whole year; but in winter are very lean, ſo that you may count their ribs. They are taken by harpoons faſtened to a ſtrong cord, and after they are ſtruck it requires the united force of thirty men to draw them on ſhore. Sometimes, when they are transfixed, they will lay hold of the rocks with their paws, and ſtick ſo faſt as to leave the ſkin behind before they can be forced off. When a *Manati* is ſtruck, its companions ſwim to its aſſiſtance; ſome will attempt to overturn the boat, by getting under it; others will preſs down the rope, in order to break it; and others will ſtrike at the harpoon with their tails, with a view of getting it out, which they often ſucceed in. They have not any voice, but make a noiſe by hard breathing, like the ſnorting of a horſe.

DESCRIPTION. They are of an enormous ſize; ſome are 28 feet long, and 8000 lb. in weight; but if the *Mindanao* ſpecies is the ſame with this, it decreaſes greatly in ſize as it advances ſouthward, for the largeſt which *Dampier* ſaw there, weighed only ſix hundred pounds *. The head, in proportion to the bulk of the animal, is ſmall, oblong, and almoſt ſquare: the noſtrils are filled with ſhort briſtles: the gape, or *rictus*, is ſmall: the lips are double:

* *Dampier*, i. 321. Voyagers are requeſted to obſerve, whether there are not the two ſpecies about this and the other iſlands of the *Indian* ocean.

near

near the junction of the two jaws the mouth is full of white tubular briſtles, which ſerve the ſame uſe as the laminæ in whales, to prevent the food running out with the water: the lips are alſo full of briſtles, which ſerve inſtead of teeth to cut the ſtrong roots of the ſea-plants, which floating aſhore are a ſign of the vicinity of theſe animals. In the mouth are no teeth, only two flat white bones, one in each jaw; one above, another below, with undulated ſurfaces, which ſerve inſtead of grinders.

The eyes are extremely ſmall, not larger than thoſe of a ſheep: the iris black: it is deſtitute of ears, having only two orifices, ſo minute that a quill will ſcarcely enter them: the tongue is pointed, and ſmall: the neck is thick, and its junction with the head ſcarce diſtinguiſhable; and the laſt always hangs down. The circumference of the body near the ſhoulders is twelve feet; about the belly twenty; near the tail only four feet eight: the head thirty-one inches: the neck near ſeven feet: and from theſe meaſurements may be collected the deformity of this animal. Near the ſhoulders are two feet, or rather fins, which are only two feet two inches long, and have neither fingers nor nails; beneath are concave, and covered with hard briſtles: the tail is thick, ſtrong, and horizontal, ending in a ſtiff black fin, and like the ſubſtance of whalebone, and much ſplit in the fore part, and ſlightly forked; but both ends are of equal lengths, like that of a whale.

Size.

Tail.

The ſkin is very thick, black, and full of inequalities, like the bark of oak, and ſo hard as ſcarcely to be cut with an ax, and has no hair on it: beneath the ſkin is a thick blubber, which taſtes like oil of almonds. The fleſh is coarſer than beef, and will not ſoon putrify. The young ones taſte like veal. The ſkin uſed for ſhoes, and for covering the ſides of boats.

The *Ruſſians* call this animal *Morſkaia korowa*, or Sea-cow; and *Kapuſtnik*, or Eater of herbs.

391. ROUND-TAILED.

Manati. *Hernandez Mex.* 323. *De Laet.* 6.
Manatus. *Rondeletius*, 490. *Geſner Piſc.* 213. *Cluſ. exot.* 132. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 193. *Klein quad.* 94.
Le Lamentin. *Briſſon quad.* 164. *De Buffon*, xiii. 277. *tab.* 57.
Trichechus. *Arted. gen.* 79. *Syn.* 109.
Trichechus Manatus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 49. *Schreber*, ii. 95. tab. lxxx. LEV. MUS. from *Senegal*.

M. with thick lips: eyes as minute as a pea: two very ſmall orifices in the place of ears: neck ſhort, and thicker than the head; the greateſt thickneſs of the body is about the ſhoulders, from which it grows gradually ſmaller to the tail: the tail lies horizontally, is broad, and thickeſt in the middle, growing thinner to the edges, and quite round. M. *de Buffon* gives the tail of his the form of a *ſpatula*, but ſwelling out on each ſide, and rounded at the end, which is much narrower than the middle diameter.

The feet are placed at the ſhoulders: beneath the ſkins are bones for five complete toes, and externally are three or four nails * flat and rounded: near the baſe of each foot, in the female, is a ſmall teat.

The ſkin is very thick and hard, having a few hairs ſcattered over it.

SIZE. The length of the ſpecimen in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM, is ſix feet and a half; the greateſt circumference, three feet eight inches; that near the tail, two feet two. Thoſe meaſured by *Dampier* in the *Weſt Indies*, were ten or twelve feet long: their

* *Gomora* ſays four; in the LEVERIAN ſpecimen are only three.

tail

tail twenty inches in length; fourteen in breadth; four or five thick in the middle; two at the edges: the largeſt (according to the ſame voyager) weighed twelve hundred pounds. But they arrive at far greater magnitude: *Cluſius* examined one which was ſixteen feet and a half long; and *Gomora* ſpeaks of them as ſometimes of the length of twenty feet.

The *Manati* which entirely inhabit freſh waters, according to *Dampier*, are much leſſer than the others. *Gumilla* alſo informs us, that thoſe of the higher parts of the *Orenoque* weigh only from five hundred to ſeven hundred and fifty pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits the rivers of *Africa*, from that of *Senegal* to the *Cape of Good Hope* *; abounds in certain parts of the eaſtern coaſts and rivers of *South America*, about the Bay of *Honduras*, ſome of the greater *Antilles* †, the rivers of *Orenoque* ‡, and the lakes formed by it; and laſtly, in that of the *Amazons*, and the *Guallaga*, the *Paſtaça*, and moſt of the others which fall into that vaſt river: they are found even a thouſand leagues from its mouth, and ſeem to be ſtopt from making even an higher advance, only by the great cataract, the *Pongo* of *Borja* ‖. They ſometimes live in the ſea, and often near the mouth of ſome river, into which they come once or twice in twenty-four hours, for the ſake of brouzing on the marine plants which grow within their reach: they altogether delight more in brackiſh or ſweet water, than in the ſalt; and in ſhallow water near low land, and in places ſecure from ſurges, and where the tides run gently §. It is ſaid, that at times they frolick and leap to great heights out

* *Adanſon*, 259. *Sparman in Ph. Tranſ.* lxvii. 40. † *Dampier*, i. 33.
‡ *Gumilla*, ii. 43. ‖ *Condamine*, 77. § *Dampier*, i. 34.

of

of the water *. Their uſes were very conſiderable to the privateers or buccaneers in the time of *Dampier*. Their fleſh and fat are white, very ſweet and ſalubrious; and the tail of a young female was particularly eſteemed. A ſuckling was held to be moſt delicious, and eaten roaſted, as were great pieces cut out of the belly of the old animals.

The ſkin cut out of the belly (for that of the back was too thick) was in great requeſt for the purpoſe of faſtening to the ſides of canoes, and forming a place for the inſertion of the oars. The thicker part of the ſkin, cut freſh into lengths of two or three feet, ſerves for whips, and become, when dried, as tough as wood.

In the head, it was pretended that there were certain ſtones, or bones of great value, on account of their virtues in curing the gravel and colic †. M. *de Buffon* ſays, that in the *Manati* of *Senegal* were nine grinding teeth on each ſide of the jaws, above and below. That which I ſaw, had its ſcull taken out, which prevented my ſearch into that particular.

They are taken by an harpoon ſtuck in the end of a ſtaff, which the *Indians* uſe with great dexterity. They go in a ſmall canoe with the utmoſt ſilence, as the animal is very quick of hearing. The harpoon is looſe, but faſtened to a cord of ſome fathoms in length; for as ſoon as the *Manati* is ſtruck, it ſwims away with the barb infixed in its body, attended by the canoe, till ſpent with pain and fatigue: in ſome places the leſſer are taken in nets. If a female, which has a young one, is ſtruck, ſhe takes it under its fins or feet, if not too large, and ſhews, even

* *Gumilla*, ii. 55. † *Cluſii Exot.* 233. *Monardus ſimp. Mea.* 326.

in extremity, the greateſt affection for its offspring; which makes an equal return, never forſaking the captured parent, but is always a ſure prey to the harpooner *.

The *Indians* of the *Maragnon*, or the river of *Amazons*, take them by the means of intoxicating herbs, or by ſhooting them with thoſe poiſoned arrows †, whoſe leſt touch is fatal, yet imparts no degree of venom to the thing ſtricken, whoſe fleſh is eaten with the utmoſt ſafety ‡.

At the time the waters of the *Orenoque* (which annually overflow the banks) begin to return into the bed of the river, the *Indians* make dams acroſs the mouths of the ſhallow lakes formed by the floods, and in that manner take vaſt numbers of *Manati*, or *Pexi-buey*, or *Fiſh-cows*, as the *Spaniards* call them, together with tortoiſes, and variety of fiſh ||.

I conclude this account with the extraordinary hiſtory of a tame *Manati*, preſerved by a certain prince of *Hiſpaniola*, at the time of the arrival of the *Spaniards*, in a lake adjoining to his reſidence. It was, on account of its gentle nature, called in the language of the country *Matum*. It would appear as ſoon as it was called by any of its familiars; for it hated the *Spaniards*, on account of an injury it had received from one of theſe adventurers. The fable of *Arion* was here realiſed. It would offer itſelf to the *Indian* favorites, and carry over the lake ten at a time, ſinging and playing on its back; one youth it was particularly enamoured

* *Dampier*, i. 37. † *Ulloa*, i. 412. *Gumilla*, ii. 46. ‡ *Condamine's Trav.* 34. *Ph. Tr.* xlvii. 81.

|| *Gumilla*, ii. 43. The ſeaſon for the taking theſe animals (ſays *Adanſon*, p. 260) in the river *Senegal*, is only in the months of *December* and *January*.

with,

with, which reminds me of the claſſical parallel in the Dolphin of *Hippo*, ſo beautifully related by the younger *Pliny*. The fates of the two animals were very different; *Matum* eſcaped to its native waters, by means of a violent flood; the *Hipponenſian* fiſh fell a ſacrifice to the poverty of the retired Coloniſts *.

392. Sea Ape.

MR. *Steller* ſaw on the coaſt of *America* † another very ſingular animal, which he calls a *Sea Ape:* it was five feet long: the head like a dog's: ears ſharp and erect: eyes large: on both lips a ſort of beard: the form of its body thick and round, thickeſt near the head, tapering to the tail, which was bifurcated, the upper lobe the longeſt: the body covered with thick hair, grey on the back, red on the belly. *Steller* could diſcover neither feet nor paws. It was full of frolick, and played a thouſand monkey tricks; ſometimes ſwimming on one ſide, ſometimes on the other ſide of the ſhip, looking at it with great amazement. It would come ſo near the ſhip, that it might be touched with a pole; but if any body ſtirred, would immediately retire. It often raiſed one-third of its body above the water, and

* See both relations; the firſt in *Peter Martyr's Decades of the Indies*, Dec. iii. book 8; the other in lib. ix. epiſt. 33, of *Pliny*. The elder *Pliny* alſo relates the ſame ſtory, lib. ix. c. 8.

† The *Beluga*, which I placed here in my former edition, from the miſrepreſentation of other writers, is an animal of the cetaceous tribe, called by the *Germans*, *Witfiſh*. See *Pallas Itin.* iii. 84. tab. iv. and *Crantz Greenland*, i. 114. N° 10.

ſtood

ſtood erect for a conſiderable time; then ſuddenly darted under the ſhip, and appeared in the ſame attitude on the other ſide; and would repeat this for thirty times together. It would frequently bring up a ſea-plant, not unlike the bottle-gourd, which it would toſs about, and catch again in its mouth, playing numberleſs fantaſtic tricks with it.

DIV. IV.

WINGED QUADRUPEDS.

DIV. IV. Winged Quadrupeds:

XLIV. BAT.

With long extended toes to the fore feet, connected by thin broad membranes, extending to the hind legs.

* Without Tails.

393. TERNATE.

Veſpertilio ingens. *Cluſ. exot.* 94.
Canis volans ternatanus orientalis. *Seb. Muſ.* i. 91. *tab.* lvii.
Veſpertilio Vampyrus. V. ecaudatus, naſo ſimplici, membrana inter femora diviſa. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46.
La Rouſſette and la Rougette. *De Buffon*, x. 55. *tab.* xiv. xvii *. *Schreber*, 185. tab. xliv.
Pteropus rufus aut niger auriculis brevibus acutiuſculis. *Briſſon quad.* 153, and 154. *No.* 2.
Great Bat. *Edw.* 180. *Br. Muſ. Aſh. Muſ.* LEV. MUS.

THE ROUSSETTE.

B. with large canine teeth: four cutting teeth above, the ſame below: ſharp black noſe: large naked ears: the tongue is pointed, terminated by ſharp aculeated *papillæ*: exterior toe detached from the membrane: the claw ſtrong, and hooked: five toes on the hind feet: talons very crooked, ſtrong, and compreſſed ſideways: no tail: the membrane divided behind quite to the rump: head of a dark ferruginous color: on the neck, ſhoulders, and under ſide, of a much lighter and brighter red: on the back the hair ſhorter, duſky, and ſmooth: the membranes of the wings duſky: varies in color; ſome entirely of a reddiſh brown; others duſky. This now deſcribed was one foot long: its extent from tip to tip of the wings four feet; but they are found vaſtly larger.

SIZE.

* The hiſtory of theſe bats has been greatly elucidated by M. *De la Nux*, who reſided fifty years in the *Iſle de Bourbon*, where they are found. See M. *de Buffon*, Suppl. iii. 253.

This ſpecies is not gregarious, yet they are found in numbers on the ſame tree, by accidentally meeting there in ſearch of food: they fly by day, and are ſeen arriving one by one to the ſpot which furniſhes ſubſiſtence. If by any accident they are frighted, they will then quit the tree in numbers, and thus fortuitouſly form a flock. It is different with the other ſpecies,

The Rougette *, or BAT, with the ſame kind of teeth as the other, and the ſhape of head and body the ſame: the whole body and head cinereous, mixed with ſome black; but on the neck is a great bed of lively orange, or red. THE ROUGETTE.

The ſize is much leſs; the extent of wings being little more than two feet. SIZE.

They are both inhabitants of the ſame countries, agree in their food, but differ in ſome of their manners, which I ſhall diſtinguiſh in the following hiſtory of them.

Theſe monſters inhabit *Guinea*, *Madagaſcar*, and all the iſlands from thence to the remoteſt in the *Indian* ocean. They are found again in *New Holland* †, the *Friendly iſlands*, the *New Hebrides*, and *New Caledonia* ‡. The *Rougettes* fly in flocks, and perfectly obſcure the air with their numbers: they begin their flight from one neighboring iſland to another immediately on ſun-ſet, and return in clouds from the time it is light till ſun-riſe ‖, and lodge during day in hollow trees: both live on fruits; and are ſo fond of the juice of the *palm*-tree, that they will intoxicate themſelves with it till they drop on the ground §. PLACE.

Notwithſtanding the ſize of their teeth, they are not carnivorous. Mr. *Edwards* relates, that they will dip into the ſea for

* LEV. MUS. † *Cook's voy.* iii. 626. ‡ *Forſter's obſ.* 187. ‖ *Dampier's voy.* i. 381. § *Muſeum Hafniæ, Pars.* i. *Sect.* 2. *No.* 18.

fiſh.

fiſh. I ſuſpect that fact; but it is known that they ſkim the water with wonderful eaſe, perhaps in ſportive moods. They alſo frequent that element to waſh themſelves from any vermin which might adhere to them *. They ſwarm like bees, hanging near one another from the trees in great cluſters †; at leſt five hundred were obſerved hanging, ſome by their fore, others by their hind legs, in a large *Caſuarina*-tree, in one of the *Friendly iſlands*. When ſhot at, they flew from the boughs very heavily, uttering a ſhrill piping note; others again, arrived at intervals from remote places to the tree ‡. In *New Caledonia*, the natives uſe their hair in ropes, and in the taſſels of their clubs, interweaving it with the threads of the *Cyperus ſquarroſus*. The *Indians* eat them, and declare the fleſh to be very good: they grow exceſſively fat at certain times of the year. The *French*, who live in the *Iſle de Bourbon*, boil them in their *bouillon*, to give it a reliſh ‖. The *Negroes* have them in abhorrence §. Many of the *Rouſſettes* are of an enormous ſize: *Beckman* ** meaſured one, whoſe extent from tip to tip of the wing was five feet four inches; and *Dampier* †† another, which extended further than he could reach with ſtretched-out arms. Their bodies are from the ſize of a pullet to that of a dove: while eating, they make a great noiſe: their ſmell rank; their bite, reſiſtance, and fierceneſs great when taken.

They bring but one young at a time.

The antients had ſome knowlege of theſe animals. *Herodotus* ‡‡

* *Forſter's obſ.* 188. † *Argenſola Philip. iſles*, 158. *Des Marchais*, ii. 261.
‡ *Forſter's voy.* i. 450. ‖ *Voy. de la Caille*, 233. § *Des Marchais*, ibid.
** *Voy. to Borneo*, 39. †† i. 381. ‡‡ Θηρια ωλεωτα, τησι νυκτεριδι προσεικελα. *Lib.* iii.

mentions

mentions certain winged wild beaſts, like bats, that moleſted the *Arabs*, who collected the *Caſſia*, to ſuch a degree that they were obliged to cover their bodies and faces, all but their eyes, with ſkins. It is very probable, as M. *de Buffon* remarks, it was from ſuch relations the Poets formed their fictions of *Harpies*.

Linnæus gives this ſpecies the title of *Vampyre*, conjecturing it to be the kind which draws blood from people in their ſleep. M. *de Buffon* denies it, aſcribing that faculty to a ſpecies only found in *S. America:* but there is reaſon to imagine, that this thirſt after blood is not confined to the bats of one continent, nor to one ſpecies; for *Bontius* and *Nieuhoff* inform us, that they of *Java* * ſeldom fail attacking thoſe who lie with their feet uncovered, whenever they can get acceſs; and *Gumilla* †, after mentioning a greater and leſſer ſpecies, found on the banks of the *Orenoque*, declares them to be equally greedy after human blood. Perſons thus attacked, have been known to be near paſſing from a ſound ſleep into eternity. The Bat is ſo dexterous a bleeder as to inſinuate its aculeated tongue into a vein without being perceived, and then ſuck the blood till it is ſatiated; all the while fanning with its wings, and agitating the air, in that hot climate, in ſo pleaſing a manner, as to fling the ſufferer into a ſtill ſounder ſleep ‡. It is therefore very unſafe to reſt either in the open air, or to leave open any entrance to theſe dangerous animals: but they do not confine themſelves to human blood; for M. *Con-*

* *Bontius India*, 70. *Nieuhoff*, 255. Theſe writers ſay that this kind is as big as a pigeon. I ſuſpect that the ſpecies juſt deſcribed is common to *India* and *S. America*; Mr. *Greenwood*, painter, long reſident at *Surinam*, informing me that there is in that colony a *fox-colored* bat, whoſe extent of wings is above four feet.

† *Hiſt. Orenoque*, iii. 100. ‡ *Ulloa's voy.* i. 61.

damine

damine * ſays, that in certain parts of *America* they have deſtroyed all the great cattle introduced there by the miſſionaries.

β. LESSER. B. with head like a grehound: large teeth like the former: ears long, broad, and naked: whole body covered with ſoft ſhort hair of a ſtraw-color: ſhaped like the other in all reſpects: length, eight inches three quarters; extent, two feet two inches. Place unknown to the gentleman who favored me with it. LEV. MUS.

394. SPECTRE.

Andira-guacu, veſpertilio cornutus. *Piſo Braſil*, 190. *Marcgrave Braſil*, 213.
Canis volans maxima aurita fæm. ex Nov. Hiſpania. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* lvii.
Veſpertilio ſpectrum. V. ecaudatus, naſo infundibuliformi Lanceolato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 46. *Klein quad.* 62.
Pteropus auriculis longis, patulis, naſo membrana antrorſum inflexa aucto. *Briſſon quad.* 154.
Le Vampire. *De Buffon*, x. 55. *Schreber*. 192. *tab.* xlv.

B. with a long noſe: large teeth: long, broad, and upright ears: at the end of the noſe a long conic erect membrane, bending at the end, and flexible: hair on the body cinereous, and pretty long: wings full of ramified fibres: the membrane extends from hind leg to hind leg: no tail; but from the rump extend three tendons, terminating at the edge of the membrane. By

SIZE. *Seba*'s figure, the extent of the wings is two feet two inches; from the end of the noſe to the rump ſeven inches and an half.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America*: lives in the palm-trees: grows very fat: called *Vampyre* by M. *de Buffon*, who ſuppoſes it to be the ſpecies that ſucks human blood: but neither *Piſo*, or any other writers who mention the fact, give the leſt deſcription of the kind.

* *Voy. S. America*, 85.

Veſpertilio

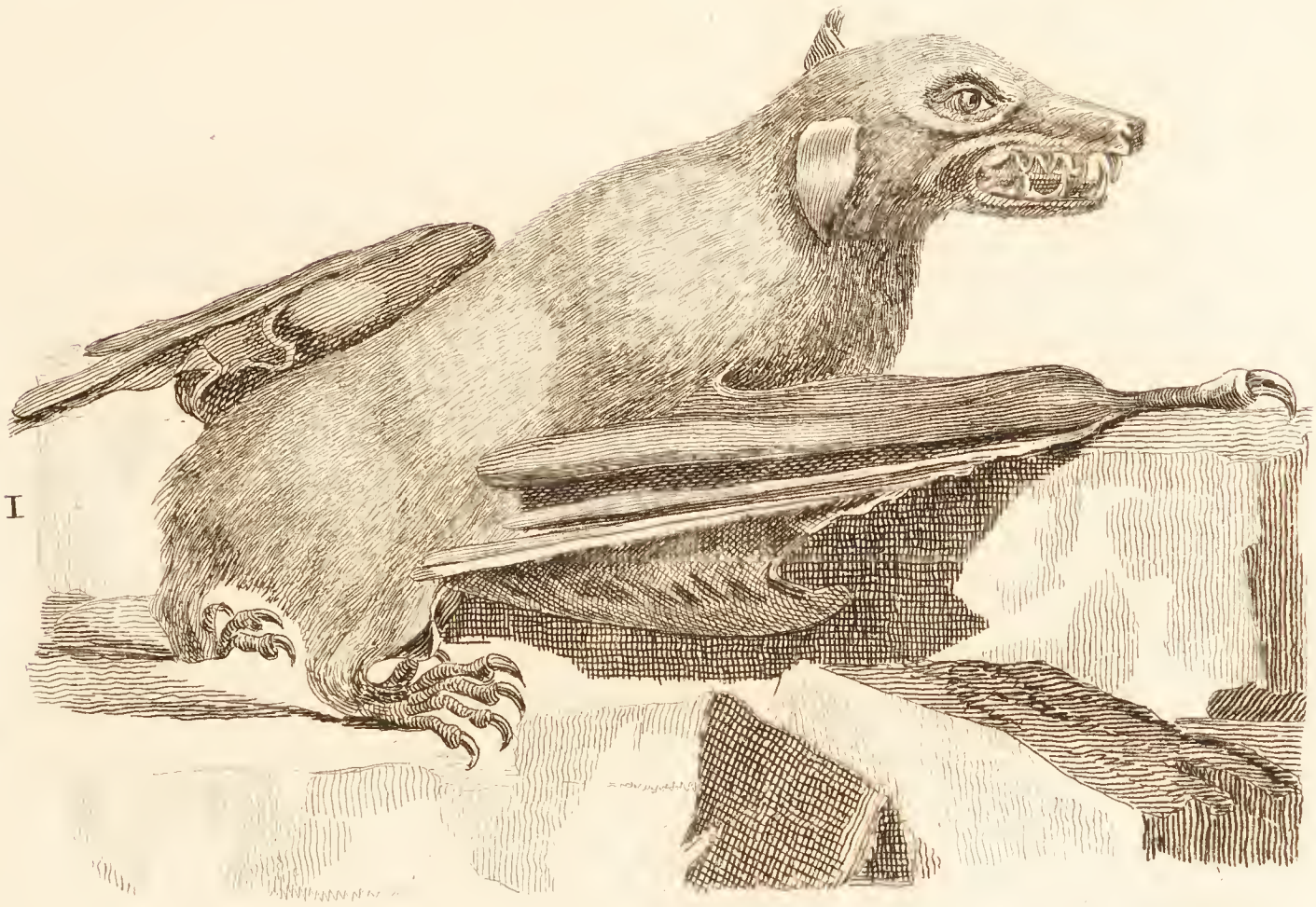
LII

P. 552

II



I



I BAT. β. P. 552. II NEW YORK B. N°. 403

Veſpertilio Americanus vulgaris. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* lv. *fig.* 2.
Veſpertilio perſpicillatus. V. ecaudatus, naſo foliato acuminato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 47.
V. murini coloris pedibus anticis tetradactylis, poſticis pentadactylis. *Briſſon quad.* 161.
La chauve ſouris fer de Lance. *De Buffon*, xiii. 226. *tab.* xxxiii. *Schreber*, 194. tab. xlvi. B.

395. JAVELIN.

B. with large pointed ears: an erect membrane at the end of the noſe, in form of the head of an antient javelin, having on each ſide two upright proceſſes: no tail: fur cinereous: ſize of a common bat.

SIZE.

Inhabits the warm parts of *America*.

PLACE.

The bat deſcribed by Mr. *Schreber*, p. 193. tab. xlvi. A. under the title of *La Chauve ſouris pelle*, has ſo much reſemblance, that I place it here as a variety of the former: the naſal membrane being nearly of the ſame form; the color differs, the fur being ferruginous.

Veſpertilio, roſtro appendice auriculæ forma donata. *Sloane Jam.* ii. 330.
Small bat. *Edw.* 201. *fig.* 1.
La Feuille. *De Buffon*, xiii. 227.
Veſpertilio ſoricinus. *Pallas Miſcel.* 48. *tab.* v. * *Schreber*, 195. tab. xlvii. LEV. MUS.

396. LEAF.

B. with ſmall rounded ears: membrane on the noſe of the form of an ovated leaf: no tail: a web between the hind legs: fur of a mouſe-color, tinged with red: ſize of the laſt.

SIZE.

* This ſeems to be one of the blood-ſucking ſpecies, the tongue being furniſhed with aculeated *papillæ*, and is twice the length of the noſe; ſo is well adapted for that purpoſe.

PLACE. Inhabits *Jamaica*, *Surinam*, and *Senegal*: in the firſt lives in caves in woods, which are found full of its dung, productive of ſalt-petre: feeds on the prickly pear.

397. CORDATED. Glis volans Ternatanus. *Seb. Muſ.* i. *tab.* lvi. *fig.* 1. *Schreber*, 191. tab. xlviii.

Veſpertilio ſpaſina. V. ecaudatus naſo foliato obcordato. *Lin. ſyſt.* 47.

B. with very broad and long ears: at the end of the noſe a heart-ſhaped membrane: no tail: a web between the hind legs: color of the face a very light red; that of the body ſtill paler.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ceylon*, and the iſle of *Ternate*, one of the *Moluccas*.

** With tails.

398. PERUVIAN. Chauve-ſouris de la Vallée d'Ylo. *Feuillée obſ. Peru*, 1714. *p.* 623. *Schreber*, 196. tab. lx.

B. with a head like a pug-dog: large ſtrait-pointed ears: two canine teeth, and two ſmall cutting teeth between each, in each jaw: tail encloſed in the membrane which joins to each hind leg, and is alſo ſupported by two long cartilaginous ligaments involved in the membrane: color of the fur iron-grey: body equal to that of a middle-ſized rat: extent of wings two feet five inches.

SIZE.

β. With.

β. With a large head and hanging lips, like the chops of a maſtiff: noſe bilobated: upper lip divided: ſtrait, long, and narrow ears, ſharp-pointed: teeth like the former: tail ſhort; a few joints of it ſtand out of the membrane, which extends far beyond it; is angular, and ends in a point: claws on the hind feet large, hooked, and compreſſed ſideways: membranes of the wings duſky, very thin: fur on the head and back brown; on the belly, cinereous. Length, from the noſe to the end of the membrane, above five inches; extent of wings, twenty. SIZE.

Inhabits *Peru* and the *Moſquito* ſhore: the laſt was given me by *John Ellis*, Eſq; F. R. S. It differed from the former in ſize, being leſs; in all other reſpects agreed. PLACE.

Linnæus, carried away by love of ſyſtem, places this, on account of its having only two cutting teeth in each jaw, among the *Glires*, next to the ſquirrels, under the name of *Noctilio Americanus*. But ſuch is the variety in the numbers and diſpoſition of the teeth in the animals of this genus, that he might form almoſt as many genera out of it as there are ſpecies. But as the Bats have other ſuch ſtriking characters, it is unneceſſary to have recourſe to the more latent marks to form its definition. The ſame may be ſaid of ſeveral other animals.

Autre Chauve-ſouris. *De Buffon*, x. 84, 87. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 1, 2. *Schreber*, 207. tab. xlix. LEV. MUS. 399. BULL-DOG.

B. with broad round ears, the edges touching each other in front: noſe thick: lips pendulous: upper part of the body of a deep aſh-color; the lower paler: tail long; the five laſt

joints quite diſengaged from the membrane. Length above two inches; extent nine and a half.

SIZE.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Weſt Indies*.

400. SENEGAL. Chauvre-ſouris etrangere. *De Buffon*, x. 82. *tab.* xvii. *Schreber*, 206. tab. lviii. LEV. MUS.

B. with a long head: noſe a little pointed: ears ſhort, and pointed: head and body a tawny brown mixed with aſh-color: belly paler: two laſt joints of the tail extend beyond the membrane. Length, from noſe to rump, above four inches; extent 21.

SIZE.

PLACE. Inhabits *Senegal*.

401. POUCH. La Chauve-ſouris a bourſe. *Schreber*, 209. tab. lvii.

WITH the noſe ſomewhat produced: the end thickeſt, and beſet with fine whiſkers: the chin divided by a ſulcus: ears long, rounded at their ends: on each wing, near the ſecond joint, is a ſmall purſe, or pouch: the tail is only partly involved in the membrane; the end hanging out: color of the body a cinereous brown: the belly paler.

SIZE. Length an inch and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*.

Autre Chauvre-ſouris. *De Buffon*, x. 92. *tab.* xx. *fig.* 3. *Schreber*, 204. tab. lvi. Lev. Mus. 402. Bearded

B. with the noſtrils open for a great way up the noſe: hair on the forehead and under the chin very long: ears long and narrow: upper part of the head and body of a reddiſh brown; the lower of a dirty white tinged with yellow: tail included in a membrane very full of nerves. A ſmall ſpecies.

B. with a head ſhaped like that of a mouſe: top of the noſe a little bifid: ears ſhort, broad, and rounded: no cutting teeth; two canine in each jaw: tail very long, incloſed in the membrane, which is of a conic ſhape: head, body, and the whole upper ſide of the membrane which incloſes the tail, covered with long very ſoft hair of a bright tawny color, lighteſt on the head and beginning of the back; the belly paler: at the baſe of each wing a white ſpot: wings thin, naked, and duſky: bones of the hind legs very ſlender. Length, from noſe to tail, ten inches and a half; tail one inch eight-tenths; extent of wings ten and a half. 403. New York.

Size.

Inhabits *North America*. Communicated by Mr. *Aſhton Blackburne* *. It is alſo founded in *New Zeland* †. Mr. *Schreber* deſcribes it from me, in p. 212. Lev. Mus. Place.

* The Rev. Mr. *Clayton* mentions another ſpecies of *North American* Bat; large, with great ears, and long ſtraggling hairs. *Phil. Tranſ. abridg.* iii. 594.

† *Forſter's obſerv.* 189.

404. STRIPED. Autre Chauve-ſouris. *De Buffon*, x. 92. *tab.* xx. fig. 3. *Zooph. Gronov. No.* 25. *Schreber*, 205. tab. xlix.

B. with a ſmall ſhort noſe: ears ſhort, broad, and pointing forward: body brown: wings ſtriped with black, and

SIZE. ſometimes with tawny and brown. Length, from noſe to the end of the tail, two inches: varies in color; the upper part of the body being ſometimes of a clear reddiſh brown, the lower whitiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ceylon*; called there, *Kiriwoula* *. I may add to this little ſpecies of Bat, the mention of a minute kind ſeen and heard in myriads of numbers in the iſle of *Tanna*, one of the *New Hebrides*, but which eſcaped every attempt of our voyagers to obtain a near examination †.

405. MOLUCCA. Veſpertilio Cephalotes. *Pallas Spicil. Zool. faſc.* iii. 10. *tab.* i. *Schreber*, 208. *tab.* lxi. LEV. MUS.

B. with a large head: thick noſe: ſmall ears: tubular noſtrils, terminating outwards in form of a ſcrew: upper lip divided: tongue covered with papillæ and minute ſpines: claw, or thumb, joined to the wing by a membrane: firſt ray of the wing terminated by a claw: end of the tail reaches beyond the membrane: color of the head and back greyiſh aſh-color; that in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM of a fine ſtraw-color: the belly dull

* *Pallas Miſcel.* 49. † *Forſter's obſ.* 188.

white. Length, from noſe to rump, three inches three quarters; extent of wings about fifteen. SIZE.

Inhabits the *Molucca* iſles. Deſcribed firſt by that very able naturaliſt Doctor *Pallas*. PLACE.

La Chauve-ſouris fer a Cheval. *De Buffon*, viii. 131, 132. *tab.* xvii. xx. *Schreber*, 210. tab. lxii. *Br. Zool.* i. 129. 406. HORSE-SHOE.

B. with a membrane at the end of the noſe in form of a horſe-ſhoe: ears large, broad at their baſe, and ſharp-pointed, inclining backward: wants the little or internal ear: color of the upper part of the body deep cinereous; of the lower, whitiſh. There is a greater and leſſer variety; the greater is above three inches and a half long from the noſe to the tip of the tail: its extent above fourteen. This and all the following have the tail incloſed in the membrane. SIZE.

Inhabits *Burgundy*; and has lately been diſcovered in *Kent*, by Mr. *Latham*, of *Dartford*; found alſo about the *Caſpian* ſea. The *long-eared Bat*, N° 412, has alſo been obſerved there, and at *Peterſburg*. This and the four next were firſt diſcovered by M. *de Buffon*, whoſe names I retain. PLACE.

La Noctule. *De Buffon*, viii. 128. *tab.* xviii. *Schreber*, 200. tab. lii. Great Bat. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ciii. *Br. Zool.* i. 128. 407. NOCTULE.

B. with the noſe ſlightly bilobated: ears ſmall and rounded: on the chin a minute *verruca*: hair of a reddiſh aſh-color. Length to the rump two inches eight-tenths; tail one ſevententh; extent of wings thirteen inches. SIZE.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Great Britain* and *France*; very common in the open deſerts of *Ruſſia*, wherever they can find ſhelter in caverns: flies high in ſearch of food, not ſkimming near the ground. A gentleman informed me of the following fact, relating to thoſe animals, which he was witneſs to: — that he ſaw taken under the eaves of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*, in one night, one hundred and eighty-five; the ſecond night ſixty-three; the third night two; and that each that was meaſured had fifteen inches extent of wings *.

408. SEROTINE. La Serotine. *De Buffon*, viii. 129, tab. xviii. *Schreber*, 201. tab. liii.

B. with a longiſh noſe: ears ſhort, but broad at the baſe: hair on the upper part of the body brown, mixed with ferruginous; the belly of a paler color. Length, from noſe to rump, two inches and a half.

SIZE.

PLACE. Inhabits *France*; found in caverns of rocks upon the river *Argun*, beyond lake *Baikal*; but as yet not diſcovered in any other part of the vaſt *Ruſſian* dominions.

* No notice was taken of the ſpecies; but, by the ſize, it could be neither of the common kinds. I never ſaw but one ſpecimen of the *Noctule*, which was caught during winter in *Flintſhire*.

La

La Pipiſtrelle. *De Buffon*, viii. 129. tab. xix. *fig.* 2. *Schreber*, 202. tab. liv. 409. PIPISTRELLE.

B. with a ſmall noſe: the upper lip ſwelling out a little on each ſide: the ears broad: the forehead covered with long hair: color of the upper part of the body a yellowiſh brown; the lower part duſky; the lips yellow. The leſt of Bats; not an inch and a quarter long to the rump: extent of wings ſix and a half. SIZE.

Inhabits *France*: common in the rocky and mountanous parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. PLACE.

La Barbaſtelle. *De Buffon*, viii. 130. *tab.* xix. *fig.* 1. *Schreber*, 203. tab. lv. 410. BARBASTELLE.

B. with a ſunk forehead: long and broad ears; the lower part of the inner ſides touching each other, and conceal the face and head when looked at in front: the noſe ſhort; the end flatted: cheeks full: the upper part of the body of a duſky brown; the lower, aſh-colored and brown. Its length to the rump about two inches; its extent ten and a half. SIZE.

Inhabits *France*. PLACE.

411. COMMON.

Νυκτερίς. *Ariſt. hiſt. an. lib.* i. *c.* 5.
Veſpertilio. *Plinii, lib.* x. *c.* 61. *Geſner quad.* 766. *Agricola Anim. Subter.* 483.
Bat, Flitter-mouſe. *Raii ſyn. quad.* 243.
Rear-mouſe. *Charlton Ex.* 80.
Veſpertilio major. Speck-maus, Fleder-maus. *Klein quad.* 61.
Veſpertilio murinus. V. caudatus naſo oreque ſimplici, auribus capite minoribus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 47.
Laderlap, Fladermus. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 2.
La grande Chauve-ſouris de notre pais. *Briſſon quad.* 158. *De Buffon,* viii. 113. *tab.* xvi.
Short-eared Bat. *Br. Zool.* i. 130. *Edw.* 201. *Schreber,* 199. tab. li. LEV. MUS.

SIZE. B. with ſhort ears: mouſe-colored fur tinged with red. Length two inches and a half; extent of wings nine.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe:* common in *England.*

412. LONG-EARED.

Souris Chauve, Ratte-penade. *Belon oyſ.* 147.
Veſpertilio auritus. V. naſo oreque ſimplici, auriculis duplicatis, capite majoribus. *Lin. ſyſt.* 47. *Faun. ſuec. No.* 3. *Klein quad.* 61.
La petite Chauve-ſouris de notre pais. *Briſſon quad.* 160.
L'Oreillar. *De Buffon,* viii. 118. *tab.* xvii. *Schreber,* 197. tab. l.
Long-eared Bat. *Edw.* 201. *Br. Zool.* i. 129. *Br. Zool. illuſtr. tab.* ciii. LEV. MUS.

SIZE. B. with ears above an inch long, thin, and almoſt pellucid: body and tail only one inch three quarters long. This and all other Bats, except the *Ternate* and the *Horſe-ſhoe,* have a leſſer or internal ear, ſerving as a valve to cloſe the greater when the animal is aſleep.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe,* and is found in *Great Britain.* Bats appear abroad in this country early in the ſpring; ſometimes are tempted by a warm day to ſally out in winter; fly in the evenings; live on moths and other nocturnal inſects; ſkim along the water in queſt of gnats; fly by jerks, not with the regular motion of

birds, for which the antients miſtake them; frequent glades and ſhady places; will go into larders, and gnaw any meat they find: bring two young at a time, which they ſuckle at their breaſt: retire at the end of ſummer into caves, the eaves of houſes, and into ruined buildings, in vaſt multitudes, where they generally remain torpid, ſuſpended by the hind legs, enveloped in their wings: are the prey of owls: their voice weak. *Ovid* takes notice both of that and the origin of the *Latin* name:

Minimam pro corpore vocem
Emittunt; peraguntque leves ſtridore querelas.
Tectaque, non ſylvas celebrant: lucemque peroſæ
Nocte volant: ſeroque trahunt a veſpere nomen.

ADDITIONS.

MULES, p. 8. A Proof of their being prolific was produced by Mr. *Tullo*, in the pariſh of *Newtyle*, in the ſhire of *Forfar*, about twenty years ago, when a ſhe-mule, which he turned to a horſe, brought a foal which much reſembled the female parent. But as there is a ſuperſtition in *Scotland* about theſe productions, the foal was put to death, being conſidered as a monſter.

ZEBRA, p. 14. The *Zebra* which is now at *Walcot*, I find is the product of a painted Jack Aſs and a female *Zebra*, foaled at Lord *Clive*'s, at *Claremont*.—The legs alone are ſpotted like the foreign ones. — It is a very vicious animal. They are obliged to confine it in a paddoc. Some time ſince, they ſuffered him to run in the park, to the great annoyance of paſſengers. It is a very fine-made beaſt, and ſeems to be remarkably ſtrong.

WILD DOGS, p. 219. One which was examined at the *Cape of Good Hope*, by Captain *Blanket*, had ears like thoſe of a lurcher, but larger, and more on the top of the head. It could turn them on all ſides with great facility: feet flatter than thoſe of other dogs. It could not bark or howl, but only cried: was very fierce, and maſtered the tame dogs it was with, though it was only a young one.

WILD RED CAT, p. 273. Wild Cat; reddiſh brown: white breaſt and belly: larger than the common cat: legs and tail thicker in proportion.

This

This animal is found in the north of *India*, as I am aſſured by Doctor *Pallas*. LYNX, p. 280.

The meaſurements of the beautiful ſpecimen of this rare and valuable animal in the LEVERIAN *Muſeum*, are as follow. It being a leſſer ſpecimen than that from which my deſcription was taken. SEA OTTER, p. 356.

	Feet.	Inches.
From the noſe to the tip of the tail — —	4	1½
Tail — — — —	0	10
Noſe to the hind part of the head — —	0	7
—— to the eye — — —	0	2
—— to the ear — — —	0	4
From leg to leg, along the belly — —	2	0
Height to the top of the ſhoulders — —	0	10
Circumference of the body — —	2	3

GREAT ANT-EATER, p. 507.

Dillon's Travels through *Spain*, p. 76, in his account of the Royal Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at *Madrid*. "The Great Ant-bear from *Buenos Ayres*, the *Myrmecophaya Jubata* of *Linnæus*, called by the *Spaniards Oſa Palmera*, was alive at *Madrid* in 1776, and is now ſtuffed and preſerved in this cabinet. The people who brought it from *Buenos Ayres* ſay, it differs from what *they* call the Ant-eater, which only feeds on emmets, and other inſects; whereas this would eat fleſh, when cut in ſmall pieces, to the amount of four or five pounds. From the ſnout to the extremity of the tail, this animal is two yards in length, and his height is about two feet: the head very narrow; the noſe long and ſlender. The tongue is ſo ſingular, that it looks more like a worm, and extends above ſixteen inches. His body is covered with long

long hair, of a dark brown, with white ſtripes on the ſhoulders; and when he ſleeps, he covers his body with his tail."

The ſpecimen of the Great Ant-eater in the LEVERIAN *Muſeum*, is ſuperior in ſize to any we have before heard of.

	Feet.	Inches.
Its whole length is — — —	7	4
Tail — — — —	2	9
From tip of the noſe to the ears —	1	0
Length of the hairs of the mane —	1	0
——————— of the tail — —	1	2
Height to the top of the ſhoulders —	2	0

Both of the above are extremely rare, and in an uncommon fine ſtate of preſervation.

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* In this Index very few of the Species are enumerated, that having been amply done under the INDEX of GENERA; to which the Reader is referred, the Genera being here printed in capitals for that purpoſe, under which he will find all the Species belonging to each.

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* *De Buffon*, x. 1. *tab.* 11.

† *De Buffon*, xiii. 254. The ſame with the Hunting Leopard, *No.* 156.

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* *De Buffon*, xiv. 224. *tab.* xxix. A variety of our *Egret*, No. 101.

† *M. de Buffon*'s generic name for the Polecats which exhale ſo peſtilential a vapour.

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* *De Buffon*, xiii. 302. *tab.* xli.

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26,	24,	*for* Soten	*read*	Loten.
41,	5,	— ſkirts	—	ſhirts.
60,	note,	— Tranſylvania	—	in Tranſylvania.
91,	5, 6,	*omit* Antelope Bubalis, *Pallas* Spicil. xii. 16.		
203,	12,13,	*omit* Le Sai, *Schreber*, 147, tab. xxxix. *de Buffon*, xv. 51, tab. viii.		
270,	9,	*for* 161 Jaguar	*read*	161 Black.
448,	3,	— Beech	—	Birch.
469,	2,	— Lemni	—	Zemni.
515,	5,	— does	—	do.

